"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Rain, clearing in the afternoon; warmer. Winds northerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

A dinner and reunion was given by the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron of the State of New York.

Page 3.

The Union League Club last night adopted resolutions arraigning Spain for its barbarity in Cuba and the destruction of the Maine, and praising President McKinley and promising him support in peace or war.

Page 4.

Marine war insurance rates advanced sharply yesterday.

The Red D Line steamer Venezuela and the tug Hercules were bought for the Government yesterday. It was announced that the Government would take the four American Line steamships, St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, and New York.

Page 5.

J. A. Springer, who has been Vice Consul at Havana for thirty years, has arrived at his home in this city, and wants Spaniards driven out of Cuba.

Page 7.

Gen. Rodenbough, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, decided yesterday that the time for enrollment under the new law begins to-morrow.

The Huguenot Society of America held its last session at the French Church du Saint Esprit yesterday, and a banquet was held in the evening at Delmonico's.

Samuel Baxter of Plainfield, N. J., died a victim of fright, believing he had hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a dog, and, although no symptoms of the disease resulted, the joking of his friends so worked on his imagination that he went to a hospital, becoming violent just before his death.

Page 9.

Rumors of a coming adjustment of the affairs of the General Electric Company were current in Wall Street yesterday.

Postmaster General Gary has changed the name of the town of Weber, N. J., to that of Keasbey, after a long fight between rival concerns.

May wheat closed at $1.11½ in Chicago, the highest point yet reached during the Leiter campaign. Leiter sold 1,100,000 bushels over night.

Page 10.

The conference of railway officials over Northwestern passenger rate troubles ended yesterday without anything being accomplished.

Page 12.

The contests of the will of C. H. Contoit have been withdrawn, and the estate, valued at about $2,000,000, will go to various charitable institutions.

Mrs. F. F. Chase of Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y., was thrown from a Broadway cable car at the curve at Seventeenth Street and was killed.

A conference was held yesterday between Bridge Commissioner Shea and Brooklyn trolley officials in regard to the tolls for their cars on the bridge.

W. H. Newman, Second Vice President of the Great Northern Railway, has been appointed President of the Lake Shore to succeed President Callaway.

The steamship Silvia from Puerto Rico, brought in sixteen shipwrecked seamen yesterday, eleven from the bark Sif and five from the schooner Latonia.

Contractors who are working for the city threaten to stop all operations if they cannot get satisfactory assurances from the Controller in regard to payments.

A man snatched a cash box containing $1,000 in money and checks from a woman cashier of Higgins & Seiter in their store and made his escape unpursued through a second story window.

Representatives of knit goods mills signed an agreement to organize in order to control the manufacture of underwear. They expect to incorporate with a capital of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

District Attorney Marean is investigating the story that William Hepburn is the mysterious "Colonel Webster." Hepburn has kept out of view, but a young woman who says she is his daughter, also says that the stories about him are "devilish."

Miss Candace Ellen Quinby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Quinby of Lakeport, N. H., and Hugh Nesbitt Camp were married yesterday afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, officiating. A reception at the Waldorf-Astoria followed.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has continued to fall in the West and on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States. It has risen in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. A barometric depression of large extent and considerable energy is central on the Middle Atlantic Coast. An area of clouds covers the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley. Rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours throughout the Ohio Valley and on the Atlantic Coast from Southern New England to Georgia. Clear weather now prevails in the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and in the districts further west. There has been a general rise in temperature in the regions east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the Atlantic Coast, where it is colder. Rain is indicated to-day in New England, clearing weather in the Middle States and lower lake regions, and fair weather in other districts. It will be decidedly warmer in the Atlantic Coast districts, and the temperature elsewhere will have a rising tendency. The Mississippi continues to fall at Memphis and to rise slowly further south. A stage of 48.7 feet has been reached at Helena and 47.3 feet at Vicksburg.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	47	50	52
6 A. M.	49	47	50
9 A. M.	54	50	60
12 M.	63	51	64
4 P. M.	66	46	58
6 P. M.	65	43	52
9 P. M.	60	43	50
12 P. M.	53	43	47

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54¼
Weather Bureau	46⅝
Corresponding date 1897	57⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 58 degrees, at noon; the minimum was 43 degrees, at 8 P. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was 52, and at 8 P. M., 88.

A Big Order of Dynamite for Bath, Me.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad last night secured the permission of the Jersey City authorities to transport 10,000 pounds of dynamite to-day to its freight station on the river front, whence it is to be transferred to floats and shipped to Bath, Me., for the Government. It comes from Pennsylvania.

Hostile Feeling in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 14.—Owing to the millions of Germans in America, the excitement in Berlin is intense. Nearly all the papers refer in strong language to President McKinley's message, and the feeling of the public is strongly against the United States.

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL

The Cortes Summoned to Assemble Next Wednesday and the Naval Subscription Plan Approved.

WEYLER CALLED TO MADRID

The Former Governor General of Cuba Says the Island Is Lost Unless Spain Fights—Another Note to the Powers.

MADRID, April 14.—At a Cabinet Council which was held this afternoon, under the presidency of the Queen Regent, it was decided to hasten the reopening of the Spanish Parliament. The date for the assembling of the Cortes was April 25; but Parliament will now be summoned to meet on Wednesday next, April 20.

The Queen Regent, at 6 o'clock this evening, signed the decree convoking the Spanish Parliament. The groups forming the majority in Parliament will meet next Tuesday. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, will confer to-morrow with the leaders of the minority, explain to them the reasons for hastening the assembling of the Cortes, and arrange with them to constitute the new Chamber as rapidly as possible, in the hope of being able to begin public business by Saturday, April 23.

The preamble of the summons for the convocation of the Cortes, to be published in to-morrow's Official Gazette, assumes a very determined tone in justifying the convocation. It says:

"The present situation and the extraordinary importance of the resolutions which will be proposed and adopted necessitates that, despite the proximity of the opening of the Cortes, the date should be advanced in order that the national will, which has the duty of guiding and inspiring the power to which the Constitution has confided the defense of the honor and integrity of the nation, should be enabled to express its wishes.

The preamble of the national subscription decree for increasing the navy says:

"The presence of the numerous offers the Government has received in the critical circumstances and the need of organizing (recognizing?) offers so that they may attain the result which inspires them, compels the Government to direct this patriotic movement and to exhort everybody to subscribe."

To Increase the Spanish Fleet.

The Queen Regent, at the Cabinet Council, signed the decree calling for a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet. The decree will be published to-morrow in the Official Gazette.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, made a statement to the Cabinet on the subject of the recent developments of the Cuban situation, as affected by events in Washington. He declared that the situation was very serious, and, while pointing out that "the debates in Congress have no legal value," he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the reopening of the Cortes, "in order to allow national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people, and to enable the Government to act in accord with the nation."

A Cabinet Minister, who was interviewed, on emerging from the Council, said:

"The true climax is approaching. But Spain is calm. She has done everything to avert war and is now confident in the justice of her cause. She is ready to defend her soil and honor. When the American Government communicates its decision Spain will stand ready to meet all eventualities."

After the Cabinet Council the Ministers reassembled at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and there discussed the question of sending a note to the great powers, communicating the decisions arrived at during to-day's Cabinet meeting, and explaining the situation from the Spanish standpoint. Señor Sagasta afterward announced that Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would report to the European powers the attitude assumed by the United States.

One of the Cabinet Ministers said this evening that the Government "continues to maintain the same firm attitude of defense, not defiance."

Mgr. Nava, the Papal Nuncio, called at the palace after the Cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes of peace being preserved."

Hostility to the Queen Regent.

Popular feeling in Madrid appears to be growing stronger. There are sinister references to the "Austrian," which means that the Queen Regent, who has never been popular, is falling into increased disfavor. The feeling against Her Majesty is exasperated by quotations from the English and French papers of the suggestions of Emperor Francis Joseph respecting Cuba.

Gen. Weyler, the former Governor General of Cuba, arrived in Madrid to-day, apparently in response to a request from the Government. He was met at the railroad station by Gen. Prat, in full uniform, and many friends, military men and civilians. The Governor of Madrid prohibited the demonstration which it was proposed to make, and adopted strong precautionary measures. There was a detachment of police at the station, there were policemen in the streets through which the General passed, and police officers were stationed even within the entrance of the General's residence.

From the railroad station the General was driven rapidly to his home in a carriage, accompanied by Señor Mosamena, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. When questioned on the subject, Gen. Weyler refused to say he was called to Madrid by the Government, but he added:

"I have offered my services to the Queen. I consider war with America inevitable, or Cuba is lost to Spain. I believe war is preferable to a continuation of the prolonged tension between Washington and Madrid."

Views of Spanish Statesmen.

Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, in an interview to-day maintained that Spain had made every concession in favor of peace consistent with her national honor. He added:

"She has granted Cuba an autonomist Government, full and ample; a form of home rule which would be found to be a satisfactory solution of the long existing differences between England and Ireland. In fact, it is doubted whether the most ardent home rulers demand more than Spain has freely granted to Cuba, for Spain's interests in the island are now limited to the honor of the flag. That is to say, the foreign affairs of the country depend upon Spain, and the safety and defense of the island is guaranteed by Spain's fleets and armies.

"If the Spanish Government is ready to submit all the pending questions, including the Maine, to the European powers, for the appointment of an arbitrator, the Pope or another, my party will give them ungrudging support. The Conservative Party is in complete accord with the Government's efforts to maintain unstained the honor of Spain and preserve peace if possible.

"Don Carlos's manifesto is likely to fall dead, as in every province where the Carlists are numerous there is a strong feeling that no division must, at the present juncture, weaken Spain's attitude in the face of an aggressive policy upon the part of a powerful nation.

"The rumors attributing political ideas to Gen. Weyler deserve only a smile. The General is not likely to seriously mix in politics, which are outside his profession.

"I know that the army is so well disciplined that it will act loyally with the Government in all cases, and I know that all parties, except the extreme revolutionaries, feel the necessity of supporting the present Ministry in the face of the enemy. I know, too, that most of the political parties in Spain are aware that a dynastic change would mean the fall of monarchical institutions in this country."

Marshal Martinos de Campos, the former Captain General of Cuba, is quoted in an interview in the Liberal as having declined to express an opinion on the situation owing to the fact that it might interfere with the course of events. He added that "intervention" and "requiring complete freedom" were compromising statements on one side or the other. The General, however, ventured to describe the situation as being most grave.

SPAIN'S MINISTER LINGERS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Spanish Minister up to a late hour this evening had received no news of the convoking of the Spanish Cortes. When informed of the action of the Madrid Cabinet the Minister said, "That's very important," and his manner indicated that he was hopeful that it might lead to a peaceful solution of the Cuban question.

There is no doubt that the Cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pesetas. The address of the Queen Regent upon the opening of the Cortes is looked forward to as another important event in connection with Spanish-American affairs.

Señor Polo y Bernabé has made final preparations for his departure from Washington, but no actual step in that direction will be taken until specific instructions are received from Madrid. Up to the present time there have been no such instructions and no intimations that they were about to come, but the preparations for removal have been completed in view of the obvious condition of affairs.

The official archives, which constitute the most important possession of the Spanish Legation, have been sealed in readiness to be placed in charge of the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon. They fill a dozen or more large cases, each protected by heavy wire screened doors. The transfer of these documents has not been ordered from Madrid nor has the Foreign Office at Paris instructed M. Cambon to receive the archives and act temporarily in behalf of the Spanish Government. However, a call by the French Ambassador at the Spanish Legation and a return call by the Spanish Minister at the French Embassy brought about an understanding as to what steps would be taken in the event of the retirement of the Minister.

Until to-day the Spanish Minister continued to accept the social courtesies extended to him, these being numerous, and including the hospitality of Cabinet officers and others high in the United States Government service. In view, however, of the reports of the Foreign Committees in Congress, and of the grave trend of affairs, he has decided to decline further courtesies of this character, the acceptance of which would involve his coming into close personal relations with public men who may have participated in the severe and, in his judgment, unwarranted denunciation of Spain in official reports.

It is the feeling in diplomatic circles that under ordinary circumstances the action in Congress—the report of the two Foreign Affairs Committees, the passage of resolutions by the House, and the character of the debate in the Senate—would make it incumbent on the Spanish Minister to leave without further awaiting eventualities which are now regarded as unavoidable. But against this it is known that the Spanish Government will not, either by the withdrawal of the Minister or any other conspicuous step, place itself in a position of having invited a recourse to war. On the contrary, the entire policy at Madrid, it is said, is to remain passive until the United States not only makes the tender of war, but executes it by unmistakable overt acts.

It has been further developed as the unmistakable policy of Spain that she will resist armed intervention in Cuba as an attack upon her sovereignty. Although unofficial suggestions have appeared in the inspired press of Madrid that a protest might be made against that feature of the President's message suggesting armed intervention, no such protest has been made, nor, it is said, is there any present probability that it will be made. It is certain, however, that the Spanish Cabinet has resolved to yield to no pressure, no matter how great, to permit American intervention in Cuba, but to accept such act of intervention as a declaration of war.

Cardinal Rampolla's dispatch from the Vatican to the Foreign Office at Madrid containing assurances that a peaceful settlement was still likely is known here to have been made on advices sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect to-day's condition of affairs. The advices were forwarded by Archbishop Ireland, who at the time of sending the dispatch believed the tendencies were more pacific. This, however, was before either branch of Congress had acted. What further views the Archbishop has communicated, if any, to meet the changed condition of affairs, is not known.

LONDON, April 15.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, the Supreme Council of State has authorized Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, to order the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabé, to return to Spain directly President McKinley accepts "any resolution of Congress which attacks Spain's sovereignty in Cuba."

QUEEN REGENT MAY ABDICATE.

Determined to Do So Unless the Cabinet Upholds the Dignity of Spain.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says:

"The Queen Regent has informed the members of her Court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the Cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

HAMBURG SHIPS FOR SALE.

HAMBURG, April 14.—The steamers Columbia and Normannia, which have been purchased in the interests of Spain, were offered to Commander Willard Brownson and Lieut. Niblack of the United States Navy several weeks ago, but were declined. The Krupps will arm the Columbia and Normannia.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has offered to the Compania Trasatlantica of Barcelona, through a London firm, the steamers Werra, Fulda, and Havel. The Spanish company also has received tenders of the steamers City of Rome of the Anchor Line (now laid up) and many other North Atlantic passenger boats. All of these offers have been declined for the present.

Spain Loses the Garibaldi.

ROME, April 14.—The Messagero announces:

"All negotiations for the sale of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi to Spain have been suspended on account of the international regard due to powers about to become belligerents."

STREET RIOTS IN MADRID.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz, dated Thursday, says:

"The recent news from Madrid shows that the censorship is dealing severely with telegrams reporting popular demonstrations. As early as 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon two shots were fired near the San Gil barracks. The alarm was great, as it was feared that the cavalry regiments quartered there had revolted.

"An investigation showed that the shots were fired by two civilians, who were arrested. Up to the present they have not given a satisfactory explanation of their actions. It is worthy of note that the demonstrators who were dispersed in the course of the day in the vicinity of Gen. Woodford's residence and elsewhere were not the rabble, but people of the middle classes and the well-to-do. The best proof of this is that men like Señor Martin Rey, a well-known and wealthy attorney, and Señor Dicenta, the celebrated dramatist, were arrested as agitators. During the demonstrations some revolver shots were fired by persons in the crowd, and this caused the police and civil guard to charge with drawn swords.

"Several daily newspapers will be prosecuted for publishing articles inciting the populace against America. But, despite all these events, Gen. Woodford declares that he expects his family to return here from France next week, and it is a fact that none of the American Consuls in Spain has yet left his post."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says that news has been received from Barcelona that the university students there made a riotous demonstration as they were leaving the lectures to-day, (Thursday.) After giving "Vivas" for the army and navy, Spain and Cuba, they uttered cries against "Yankee pigs" and against Señor Moret, the Secretary for the Colonies. The rector of the university endeavored to persuade them to disperse quietly, but they refused, and marched in a body down the Rambla, the central boulevard of the city. Eventually they were dispersed by a detachment of the Civil Guard.

Rumors were afloat to-day that the officers of the Madrid garrison, numbering over a thousand, intended to parade in the Calle de Alcala, the principal street, in full uniform, as a silent protest against the pacific attitude of the Government. The demonstration did not occur, however. The matter having come to the notice of the military authorities, the officers were warned that such a demonstration would not be tolerated. With a view of keeping the officers out of the capital, a military manoeuvre has been ordered to take place in the vicinity of Madrid.

300 miles macadam roads under construction on Long Island. Road improvement all over Island.—Adv.

LOOKING TO THE PRESIDENT.

Some Hope in Madrid that Peace Can Be Preserved If He Obtains Full Authority.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Thursday night, says:

"The dispatches announcing the resolutions proposed in the United States Senate and those passed by the House of Representatives caused more indignation and displeasure in Madrid than even the Presidential message. Not a single paper admits the supposition that such pretensions could be tolerated by any Spanish Government desirous of keeping in harmony with the unanimous feelings of the nation.

"Some journals, like El Imparcial, El Liberal, and El Heraldo, caution the Government against the perils of allowing public opinion and other Spanish parties to take the lead in patriotic protest against such a flagrant assertion of intention to encroach upon the rights and territory of Spain.

"The declarations of Marshal Campos and the equally firm and guarded declarations of Señor Silvela lead many to surmise that the leaders of the army and the Conservative Party would not shirk the responsibilities of office if unforeseen eventualities brought them back to the Councils of the Regency on the eve of war or a settlement of the Cuban question with President McKinley.

"The watchword in official circles is to remain on the defensive, firmly awaiting the development of President McKinley's action and the advance of American diplomacy. All sensible and far-sighted statesmen in Spain understand perfectly that the declarations of their Government and of President McKinley do not by any means make impossible a peaceful and conciliatory solution if circumstances permit. Besides, they fancy that the European powers, particularly Austria, France, and Russia, may yet have something to say and do amicably to check President McKinley when once he has entire control of the negotiations and the developments of American policy in his own hands.

"In view of these considerations, I understand the Spanish Court and several members of the Cabinet do not despair or share the pessimistic impressions prevalent in the press and in political circles. The Spanish press in Cuba echoes the surprise and displeasure caused by the inactivity of the Cuban Autonomist Government, which was expected to act and to express the opinion of loyalists, both on the occasion of the armistice and the Presidential message.

"The military newspapers talk very wildly to-day, demanding war and considering further concessions impossible. The other papers are mostly angry against America, but the Conservative organs, like their chief, Señor Silvela, are guarded and reserved, with the evident inclination to believe that Spanish, American, and European diplomacy, as well as the action of the Madrid and Washington Governments, may yet avert war without exacting from the Spanish Nation the humiliation of a surrender of its rights and territory."

SAGASTA DECLARES HIS POLICY.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, says he has had a conversation with Señor Sagasta, who assured him that the Government was absolutely resolved not to provoke hostilities with America. The Premier added:

"I should be extremely sorry were the country to lose its present self-possession because of the incessant menaces addressed to us by the United States. We are striving with all our might to repress the national excitement.

"While others are carrying on agitation with as much cleverness as Don Carlos has displayed in his recent manifesto, I hope the policy and action of the Government will inspire confidence in the country. Just as we are careful now to avoid giving any cause of offense to the United States, so will we, when necessary, display all possible energy to defend the honor and interests of Spain."

Italian Sympathy Claimed.

HAVANA, April 14.—Signor Chico, the Italian Minister to Haiti and an expert diplomat, has arrived here to take charge of the Italian Consulate. The Diario de la Marino, referring to Signor Chico's arrival, takes the occasion to publish an extensive article, in which it claims to show the sisterhood existing between Italy and Spain, coupling the incident with the declarations made by the Captain of the Italian warship Amerigo Vespucci on his arrival at Key West recently.

Demonstration at Valencia.

LONDON, April 14.— According to a special dispatch received this afternoon from Madrid, there was a big revolutionary demonstration at Valencia, capital of the Spanish province of that name, last evening. Large crowds assembled, a red flag was displayed and waved in the air, and "The Marseillaise" was sung. The police, it is added, dispersed the people who took part in the demonstration, and captured the red flag.

All Quiet at Santiago de Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 14.—The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, F. W. Ramsden, who has charge of American interests there, cables that all is quiet at that port.

Holland Has No Ships for Spain.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Rotterdam says:

"Spain approached the Holland-America Line, which replied that it had no ships for sale."

JOHN WANAMAKER'S OFFER.

Would Raise a Regiment—Concessions to His Clerks Who May Serve in War.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker sent this telegram to Washington at noon to-day:

"To the Honorable the Secretary of War:

"Though opposed to war unless honorably unavoidable, in the event of its coming I will, under your instructions, raise a regiment of Pennsylvanians for military duty and go with them for service.

"JOHN WANAMAKER."

Mr. Wanamaker, after sending his offer to the Secretary of War, posted in his store two notices, one for the manager's office and the other for the timekeeper's desk, as follows:

"Notice: In order that our men may have easy minds in considering and arranging their affairs in the event of being called upon for military service, this notice is posted to say: First, that all the positions thus vacated will be open to return to when the military service is over.

"Second, that all salaries will continue in full in such absence for actual service, and be paid to the authorized representative of their respective families.

"Third, an insurance to the amount of $1,000 will be paid by the firm in the case of each death while any of our people are actually engaged in military service."

Maine's Famous Poland Water is purity itself. New York Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

WORDS BLOCK THE WAY

Congress Divided on the Form of the Declaration That Shall Make Cuba Free.

SENATE FOR RECOGNITION AND INTERVENTION.

Understanding that It Will Vote Before Another Adjournment—House May Ratify Its Action.

Spain Shows No Sign of Yielding—Expresses a Determination to Resist Our Demands.

Action in Congress on the Spanish question must wait until an agreement is reached between the two houses as to the form of the declaration that shall lead up to the freedom of Cuba.

The Senate, it is understood, will pass some sort of resolution before the close of the session that begins this morning. Unless something occurs to change the opinions of the Senators, the resolution will be the one reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, so amended as to provide for the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

If such a resolution is passed, in fact, if any resolution other than the House resolution is passed by the Senate, it will be necessary for committees of the two legislative bodies to confer with a view to an agreement. Only one thing would make such a conference unnecessary—the adoption by the House of the Senate resolution. There is a probability that this may happen, for there is a strong feeling in the House in favor of the proposed Senate resolution.

There is no expectation that the action of Congress will be perfected to-day, and it may not be perfected this week.

The attitude of Spain, as indicated by the Madrid dispatches, continues hostile to the demands of this country. Spain is preparing for war, showing activity in its army and navy movements and in respect to its finances.

At the same time it is understood the questions between this country and Spain will be referred to the Cortes, which, under a call issued yesterday, will meet on Wednesday of next week. It is impossible, of course, to say what view the Cortes will take of the proposition to have war with the United States. It is not impossible the Cortes may decide it would be better for Spain to give up Cuba for a consideration than to take the chances of a war.

It is reported in Washington that the European powers again will send their representatives to the White House to labor with the President in the hope of averting war. What line of argument is to be used is not disclosed. Spain is doing her best to stir the powers of Europe to intervene in her behalf. Evidently, in spite of her war talk, she has no longing for a trial of strength with this country.

THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

Senate Probably for Intervention and Recognition—Possible the House May Coincide.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Unless the Senate shall undergo a decided change of mind before the vote is taken on the pending resolutions for intervention it will adopt them with the amendment, offered by the minority, calling for recognition of the Republic of Cuba, as well as intervention by force to expel Spain from the island.

The objections to recognition that have been urged by and on behalf of the Administration have had some weight with Senators who had been inclined to vote for recognition, and may affect some others who are now for recognition, but are not so fully convinced that they may not be subject to argument. The prevailing sentiment, however, is for recognition, and an inspection of the canvass, made to-night, will enable those who are familiar with the characteristics of the Senators to judge whether the recognition with intervention line is stronger than that for intervention alone.

While the debate is in progress to-morrow further efforts doubtless will be made in line with those put forth to-day, to induce Senators to be satisfied with the House resolutions or something less stiff and directory. If the Hale resolution had been introduced by any other Senator there is no doubt it would have better assurance of success, as the resolution preferred by the Administration; but Mr. Hale has been regarded so long as in the opposition on all questions involving Spanish contentions that he is not likely to obtain a following even on account of the Administration.

Poll of the Senate.

When the vote is taken, assuming that nothing is to happen meantime to afford strong reasons for changing positions, the Senate will be divided on the question about as set forth in the lists below. It will be seen that the Senate is almost solid for intervention, and that when the final vote comes to be taken, the unanimity of the body will be greater than that of the House.

The following canvass was made to-night by a Senator who is well informed about the intentions of members of the Senate:

For intervention and against recognition—Aldrich, Rep.; Allison, Rep.; Burrows, Rep.; Carter, Rep.; Clark, Rep.; Davis, Rep.; Deboe, Rep.; Elkins, Rep.; Fairbanks, Rep.; Faulkner, Dem.; Frye, Rep.; Gear, Rep.; Gorman, Dem.; Gray, Dem.; Hale, Rep.; Hanna, Rep.; Hansbrough, Rep.; Hawley, Rep.; Hoar, Rep.; Jones, J. P., Rep.; Lodge, Rep.; McBride, Rep.; McMillan, Rep.; Morgan, Dem.; Morrill, Rep.; Pettus, Dem.; Platt, (Conn.,) Rep.; Platt, (N. Y.,) Rep.; Proctor, Rep.; Sewell, Rep.; Spooner, Rep.; Warren, Rep.; Wellington, Rep.; Wetmore, Rep.; White, Dem.; Wilson, Rep.; Wolcott, Rep.—37.

For intervention and recognition—Allen, Pop.; Bacon, Dem.; Baker, Rep.; Bate, Dem.; Berry, Dem.; Butler, Pop.; Cannon, Sil. Rep.; Chandler, Rep.; Chilton, Dem.; Clay, Dem.; Cockrell, Dem.; Cullom, Rep.; Daniel, Dem.; Foraker, Rep.; Gallinger, Rep.; Harris, Pop.; Heitfeld, Pop.; Jones, F. K., Dem.; Kenney, Dem.; Kyle, Ind.; Lindsay, Dem.; McEnery, Dem.; McLaurin, Dem.; Mallory, Dem.; Mantle, Sil. Rep.; Martin, Dem.; Mason, Rep.; Mills, Dem.; Mitchell, Dem.; Money, Dem.; Murphy, Dem.; Wilson, Rep.; Pasco, Dem.; Penrose, Rep.; Perkins, Rep.; Pettigrew, Rep.; Pritchard, Rep.; Quay, Rep.; Rawlins, Dem.; Roach, Dem.; Shoup, Rep.; Smith, Dem.; Stewart, Sil.; Teller, Sil. Rep.; Thurston, Rep.; Tillman, Dem.; Turley, Dem.; Turpie, Dem.; Vest, Dem.; Walthall, Dem.—50.

Against intervention or recognition—Caffery, Dem.; White, Dem.—2.

Recapitulation — For intervention and against recognition—Republicans, 31; Democrats, 6.

For intervention and recognition — Republicans, 14; Democrats, 27; Populists, 4; Silver Republicans, 3; Silver, 1; Independent, 1.

Against intervention or recognition—Democrats, 2.

Many votes will be taken on many propositions before the resolutions reported by the Foreign Relations Committee are reached.

The members of the Senate who hope to see the House resolution prevail, including Hanna, Elkins, and Hale, will put forth every effort possible to obtain votes for that motion. The discussions of to-day do not appear to have helped them. They are not talking with any confidence of their ability to defeat the committee report, and they do not question the accuracy of careful canvasses showing that recognition will win. Relying upon legislative expedients, they trust to the conference to upset both the majority and the minority forms of declaration and substitute the less positive language of the House.

Those members of the House who have been expressing increased dissatisfaction with the resolutions obtained from the Committee on Foreign Affairs say to-night that they will look out in the House to see that the House shall have the Senate resolutions if they are permitted to reach the Speaker's desk. If the Senate adopts the resolutions before it, amended to recognize the republic, the Senate will not ask for a committee of conference. That will be left for the House to attend to, and the House will have to reach that motion in its own way.

Possible House Programme.

When the Senate resolution reaches the House, if the Senate has taken precaution to "substitute" the Senate resolution for that of the House, and passed it with that advantage in a parliamentary way, it is considered to be possible for the House to take it up at any time, and act on it, instead of sending it to a committee—the Committee on Foreign Affairs—as the Speaker may do with any bill not substantially the same as one already passed by the House.

It is the intention of House members who prefer the Senate form of expression and meaning to that adopted by the House to ask for concurrence with the amendments of the Senate, with an amendment striking out the clause recognizing the republic, as there is believed to be small possibility of getting that through the House. With that amendment secured, and a conference called for, the conferrees for the Senate would not long delay accepting the resolution on exactly the form in which it was reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Members who are inclined to favor the House resolution, somewhat because it has been approved by the President, hope to see the Senate resolution referred, when it comes to the House, and to obtain a report that will be not stronger than the House resolution. In its present temper the Senate would not accept such a resolution.

The determination not to be directed by the Administration when the Administration has just asked to be directed is quite as resolute as the desire to support the President in an effective way, and to the members of the Senate the House resolution does not promise to be as effective to assist the President as the resolution prepared by Senator Davis and his associates.

Some "Scare" Stories.

"Complaint is made by some of the Senators who intend to vote for recognition that the opposition to recognition is indulging in the circulation of "scare" stories to carry their point. The reports of to-day that the President will veto recognition, because the British Ambassador regards the proposition to recognize the republic as a menace in not promising a "stable and independent Government," is characterized by these Senators as contrived simply to weaken the vote for recognition. If the report was to be verified, it would be likely to have precisely the opposite effect from that intended.

"I do not believe," said a Republican Senator who had read the story in an evening paper, "that the President would choose that way of getting at the Senate. He cannot think of undertaking to run the Congress at the dictation of the concert of Europe in Washington."

AN ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

Understood She Will Be Asked to Accept or Reject the Demands Made by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An ultimatum is talked of about the War and Navy Departments and the White House, though not by the President, as likely to be the immediate step following the passage of a resolution for intervention. The resolution naturally would cut off relations with Spain, and Minister Polo, whether instructed to leave by his Government or not, would not expect to be called upon to carry on further negotiations.

Spain must be notified, however, at the last moment and have a chance to avoid war by acceding to the demand to evacuate Cuba and abandon the attempt to conquer and rule the people of the island.

The expectation is that the ultimatum, as it is termed, will be sent to Spain through Minister Woodford before he finally asks for his passports and a safe conduct to the border.

Not more than twenty-four hours, it is assumed, will be afforded to the Madrid Government to accept or reject the demands of the ultimatum.

Having information of this kind as to the contemplated programme of the Administration, which will be carried out whether the Senate or the House resolutions shall be passed, it is understood, the fleets of the United States will be set in motion at the moment the ultimatum is sent to Spain. Before the answer is received the Key West fleet will be in front of Havana. With the receipt of Spain's reply, if it shall be in the negative, Capt. Sampson will be prepared to carry out the further orders which the Navy Department has provided him in advance.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Mr. McKinley Compared to Pontius Pilate—Henry Vignaud Defends the United States.

PARIS, April 14.—The feeling here of both the press and the public is very strong against the United States, especially since President McKinley's message. Mr. McKinley is compared to Pontius Pilate, and the American Congress is accused of a buccaneering spirit, which it is feared will extend to the possessions of other nations as well as those of Spain. There is feverish activity at the Government dockyards in completing vessels and re-arming old ones.

Frenchmen are quite indignant at the suggestion that the United States possibly will decline privateering and that the powers, in consequence, may force Spain also to renounce the privilege. It is believed, however, that the Government will preserve a strict neutrality.

American residents in Paris are intensely excited. The idea of war is not very popular among them, but the betting is very brisk at all the American resorts.

Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the United States Embassy, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Soir, is reported as saying that he considers war inevitable, although America desires peace and does not desire to annex Cuba. The hour had struck, he believed, for the severance of Cuba from Spain.

"France has no need to appear shocked," said Mr. Vignaud, "at the supposed motives of the United States. They are the same that prompted her to assist the American colonies in the War of Independence, yet the position of America as a British colony was far superior to that of down-trodden Cuba."

NOVEL ARMOR FOR THE NEWARK.

Inner Coating of Cement to be Used with Cellulose Packing.

NORFOLK, Va., April 14.—The big protected cruiser Newark, which has been at the navy yard for some months undergoing extensive repairs, has been selected as the subject for a naval experiment. The efficacy of cellulose on warships it is believed can be increased by the use of a heavy coating of cement all the way around the hull of the vessel.

This will really form an additional belt of protection, which it is believed will prove effective against rapid-fire guns. The Newark is now being prepared for her novel armor.

VOTE NEAR IN THE SENATE

An Understanding that It Will Be Taken Before Another Adjournment Occurs.

ALL EXPECTING HOSTILITIES

Messrs. Turner, Hoar, Turpie, Gray, Fairbanks, and Cullom Speak for Intervention—Galleries Packed as Never Before.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After listening to six speeches on the question of intervention in Cuba the Senate adjourned at 6:30 o'clock this evening to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the understanding that a vote will be taken before another adjournment is had. Senators Turner of Washington, Hoar of Massachusetts, Turpie of Indiana, Gray of Delaware, Fairbanks of Indiana, and Cullom of Illinois were the speakers of the day. Representing both parties and several phases of sentiment on the Cuban question, they argued one and all for intervention and agreed in the conclusion that war is imminent. Common acceptance of the inevitableness of a conflict with Spain was the keynote of the occasion.

Mr. Turner, who resumed his speech where he left off yesterday afternoon, dwelt upon the President's policy of delay, twitted the Administration with dickering with the Vatican, and argued for the recognition of the Cuban Republic as a preliminary to armed intervention.

Even the aged and conservative Senator Hoar, while pleading for deliberation and caution, defending the President and his policy, and opposing the recognition of the present Cuban revolutionary Government, admitted the duty of intervention and predicted war as the necessary outcome of the existing situation.

"I expect to vote for the House resolution," he said, "and that means war—no doubt about it—and it will be the most honorable war in all history."

Treating the question from a legal point of view, Mr. Turpie argued for the supplemental resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee recognizing the Cuban Republic, as at present constituted. His view was for war, and war at once.

The conservative Democratic view was set forth by Mr. Gray, who in reply to a question by Mr. Daniel of Virginia admitted that he did not altogether approve of the majority resolutions, to which he had consented, but contended for intervention without recognition. He thought war with Spain inevitable in any event.

Mr. Fairbanks, upholding the President for his efforts in behalf of peace and praising his course in exhausting the resources of diplomacy before appealing to the last resort, pictured the imminence of war as the inevitable result of the intervention which he counseled.

Mr. Cullom, whose remarks were interrupted by adjournment, supported the report of the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, taking strong ground for immediate armed intervention without recognition.

No set of Senators ever spoke to a fuller house. Undeterred by the cold, drizzling, dripping rain, people flocked to the Capitol, as they have done for weeks past, and crowded the galleries until the police called a halt. Then hundreds waited about the corridors to take chances at getting a seat as now and then one was vacated. Not only were the galleries full, but the members of the House, deserting their own chamber, came over in droves to listen to the debate on the one subject of universal interest. Rows of chairs placed in the space behind the Senatorial seats were occupied by Representatives. They leaned against the wall about three sides of the chamber and sat upon the sofas, until the gathering on the floor presented the appearance of a joint session of the two houses of Congress.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, the President's intimate friend, sat in an absent Senator's chair. Bartlett of Georgia and Brumm of Pennsylvania, principals in yesterday's scrimmage, looked on from opposite sides. Cousins, Pearson, and Heatwole of the House Foreign Affairs Committee listened with absorbed interest.

Lorimer, the red-headed, curly-haired leader of the Republican reconcentrados, the cool and calculating Cannon, and the fiery, untamed Wheeler were there, tense with curiosity to hear what the Senators had to say of the question they had disposed of so swiftly yesterday. The House Cuban resolutions came over early in the sitting and formal announcement of their passage was made.

Later they were placed before the Senate, and Senator Davis moved that they lie upon the table temporarily. Mr. Allen of Nebraska wanted to lay them there "permanently," but he was informed, to his evident disgust, that that could not be done.

The advocates of prompt action succeeded in preventing adjournment at 6 o'clock by a vote of 32 to 30, but half an hour later an agreement to meet to-morrow at the phenomenally early hour of 10 and sit until a vote is reached was arrived at, and the motion to adjourn prevailed. Fully a dozen Senators are expected to speak to-morrow, and it is likely that the hour will be late when the talking is over and action is taken.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Turner Arraigns the Administration—Senator Hoar's Long Address Favoring the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—As soon as the Senate was ready for business to-day Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) presented a memorial from the National Civic Club of Brooklyn, calling attention to the necessity, in the event of war with Spain, of repealing some of the present navigation laws. The laws as they are at present, it says, would prevent our merchant vessels from sailing under a foreign flag, while every Spanish merchantman would be under the French flag. Our ships would therefore be preyed upon by Spanish privateers.

Mr. Hale said the question raised was a most serious one. He thought it would be mortifying and humiliating to this country for its vessels engaged in commerce to fly the flag of any other country than our own. He asked that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Commerce, which, he hoped, would give it thoughtful consideration.

Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) presented a telegram from Philadelphia, which was read, as follows: "House resolution dishwater. Davis resolution satisfactory. Remember the Maine."

A message was received from the House transmitting to the Senate the Cuban resolution passed by the House. By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution yesterday reported by the Foreign Relations Committee was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Turner Rebukes the Government.

Mr. Turner (Pop., Wash.,) began a speech in which he sharply criticised the Administration for its "vacillating and irresolute, cowardly and pusillanimous policy," pursued by it in the Cuban question. He said that developments of the last few weeks had shaken his faith in those who had the President's ear and confidence. He declared himself strongly in favor of the resolution presented by the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and for so doing said he needed no further justification than the magnificent State paper which accompanied the majority report. That paper overruled all irresolution and impotence. He declared, however, that the same malevolent influences which had paralyzed the Executive and almost caused the people to revolt were still at work. If these influences should succeed the whole country would know the disgraceful story and the Nation would be shamed.

Mr. Turner maintained that Congress could not delegate to the President the power to make war. He said that without violating his oath he could not vote to devolve that power upon the President. "The Congress of the United States is the organized conscience of the country," said he, "and it is the only power which can take the dread step of war."

After vehemently attacking the President for the delays which had occurred in the sending of his message to Congress, Mr. Turner charged that the delay last week was not due to the request of Gen. Lee, but to the fact that Archbishop Ireland had cabled to the Vatican in the hope that the Holy Father might be able to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The President was waiting upon the Pope's action, taken to secure that which American diplomacy had failed to obtain.

Executive's Diplomacy Ridiculed.

Mr. Turner ridiculed the diplomatic negotiations of the Administration and demanded to know whether Congress wanted more of it. He declared the State Department, even with the support of the Department of Justice, was weak and unavailing. At the Spanish end of our diplomatic line we had as Minister a man whose desire for peace was so strong that he refused to obey the plain instructions of his superiors. Mr. Turner declared with bitter sarcasm that with such diplomatic agents representing the United States the Madrid Government might eventually for a suitable indemnity absolve this country for blocking the Harbor of Havana with the shattered hull of the Maine.

Mr. Turner said that Spain had made war upon every nation; she had made war upon us. The flashing sword of the United States must be drawn for Cuban independence, and it would be wielded by an arm stronger than ever. Once uplifted it should never be lowered until Spain was driven from the Western Hemisphere. He read several telegrams from prominent citizens of Washington in order to indicate the drift of sentiment in that State. One, from the Governor, declared that intervention without recognition of independence would be utterly unsatisfactory. Another, from the Colonel of the First Regiment, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, which had tendered to the President its services in case of war, directed him to withdraw the offer, as it had been made under the impression that they would be called upon to fight Spaniards, not Cubans.

HOAR FOR WAR, IF NECESSARY.

He Hopes that the Country Will Act Calmly and Deliberately.

When the venerable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, arose to follow Mr. Turner there was a visible stir in the audience, for the conservatism of the Senator from Massachusetts is well known. His first sentence fell from his lips slowly and distinctly and showed that he was for peace if peace could be had. He said that he wanted to make a few observations quietly, calmly, and in the manner of a court dealing with the great problems of public welfare and public honor. He thought it was not the time for impassioned histrionic, loud declamations, the clapping of hands, and the stamping of feet, but rather it was the position of absolute deliberation that should command such a scene and such an occasion.

He then argued that the report of cruelty and oppression in the Island of Cuba undoubtedly warranted some measures that would bring peace, but he doubted the wisdom of rushing headlong into war until every other diplomatic effort had been made to bring about an honorable cessation of hostilities. He spoke of the utterances of the men—his fellow-Senators—who had told of the horrors surrounding the reconcentrados, and believed that they were the utterances of good men, but whether, said he, "I differ or agree with their utterances, I have nothing but the profoundest respect for that which brought these utterances forth."

Then, with a voice trembling with emotion, his head slowly shaking as the words came forth, he told how a Captain of a company of infantry organized in the same town in which he was born went forth in the morning of the Revolution to hold the bridge at Concord, and said that he was in the same position as that Captain; realizing the tremendous responsibilities of his high office, he thought that whatever was done should be done with an eye single to the situation.

One Significant Remark.

He said he was born in a cold latitude, and consequently might look upon things in a somewhat different light, and then, with hand raised, and amid a profound stillness in the Senate Chamber, he made this significant remark: "If this country is to do a great act of international justice, let us do it calmly and deliberately."

Senator Hoar argued that the attacks upon the President were ill-advised and most ill-timed; that instead of condemnation of the policy of the Executive, the country and the Congress should commend the President in his efforts making for peace, so long as peace could be had with honor. Then, passing away from that proposition, after paying a tribute to the President, the Senator said that the men who suffered by modern wars were not the men who provoked them, and that the men who reaped the benefits from wars were a few officers and the stock jobbers. "It is not the Weylers, the Sagastas, the Blancos who realize the horrors of war, but the poor peasant, taken away from home and drafted, the widow whose stay is taken away, that suffer most. War may be necessary now, but I am not prepared to believe it." He then remarked that he could not agree with an assertion made by a Senator on the floor who lightly said that war was needed once in a while as a purifying force. He said that war meant the addition of untold millions to the public debt of the country, the piling up of pensions mountain high, and would bring woe and desolation to thousands of homes.

Thanks the President.

"I like and thank the President of the United States for his sublime self-restraint in this emergency, and for holding back so far as he could the step toward war. Those who love and stand by him need not be disturbed that the brilliance of his fame will be diminished in the view of our posterity by his action at this time."

Mr. Hoar said that the name of McKinley would be linked with other actions of notable self-restraint which had characterized the American people in other momentous hours. "Have we forgotten," said he, "that the same kind of objurgation and contumely was hurled at the head of Washington when he held back the people from another war with England?"

The Senator from Washington Mr. Hoar thought had forgotten this fact, prominently historic though it was, that John Adams, as President, had sent to France commissioners to negotiate a peaceful solution of pending critical questions and that while that action had cost Adams the re-election, it had left him with a brilliant fame.

"I am old enough," said Mr. Hoar, "to remember some of these tempests of popular excitement in Congress and out of it. Some of the Senators here remember the cry of 'On to Richmond,' 'On to Richmond,' and the charges of impotence and cowardice which were heaped upon Abraham Lincoln. Some of us on this side of this chamber wish that we might forget Bull Run."

Mr. Hoar recalled the fact that he had entered the House during the period of the ten years' war in Cuba. He added sententiously that in those days the members did not throw books at each other and call each other liars. He recalled the tremendous pressure that was brought upon President Grant to take drastic action in the then pending Cuban question, and regarded the self-restraint with which Grant at that time conducted himself one of his strongest claims to fame.

"As I grow old and thin blooded," said Mr. Hoar, "I like to read the stories of these sublime self-restraints."

Disagrees with Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Hoar said he could not agree with the position taken by Mr. Foraker that recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents a year ago, or even two years ago, would have averted serious trouble between Spain and the United States. That recognition would have given Spain the right to search our ships and he did not believe that it would have done the insurgents the slightest good.

Mr. Hoar referred to the quotation yesterday by Mr. Lodge from the poet James Russell Lowell in relation to the civil war, and Mr. Hoar called his colleague's attention to the fact that the people had not taken at that time the advice of Mr. Lowell, but instead had taken that of Lincoln, Seward, and Stanton, and on the whole had come out quite as well.

Again the Senator gave high praise to the President for his masterly presentation of the condition in the island as outlined in his message to Congress, and said that he was in hearty accord with the Executive when he advised against the recognition of the insurgent government, if it was a government. He then rapidly reviewed a great many international cases, with citations from international law to show that the recognition of the present Government of Cuba would be inimical to the best interests of the United States, and would not have the support of civilized nations.

Against Cuban Recognition.

"To recognize the insurgents," said the Senator, "would be to ignore our whole history, and we cannot recognize that independence without flying in the face of the whole history of the world." France had been cited previously as intervening between the United States and Great Britain during the war of the Revolution, but Mr. Hoar said that France never pretended or claimed that the recognition of the Government of the United States at that time was anything less than a declaration of war.

He said that France had been suffering from British rule for years. That it had been practically driven from the territory as represented in the thirteen original States and that it suffered untold misery for many years on account of the dishonorable truce between Great Britain and that country.

"We need the sympathy of the civilized world in the struggle which seems so near to us and we can only keep it by recognizing the law of nations."

Gen. Lee's Testimony Cited.

He then cited certain discrepancies as to the number of sympathizers in Cuba with the present government, and said that Senator Foraker, in his speech on Wednesday, had fixed the number at 400,000, when the committee of which the Senator was presumably the organ placed the number at one-third of the population. This statement brought Senator Stewart to his feet in explanation of what Senator Foraker had said, the Senator from Ohio being temporarily from the floor. Senators Gallinger and Chandler also participated in the running discussion, Mr. Chandler reading from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations relative to affairs in Cuba the testimony of Gen. Lee in relation to this matter.

In his testimony the Consul General stated that there were about one million five or six hundred thousand people on the island of Cuban descent—a third of these being negroes. In other words, about 70 per cent. of the population are Cubans, and in reply to a question of Mr. Foraker, Gen. Lee stated that all the Cubans on the island were friendly to the insurgents.

Senator Frye interrupted at this time to say that the assertion made by Senator Hoar as to Mr. Foraker representing the Committee on Foreign Relations as to the recognition of the present government of Cuba was incorrect.

Senator Hoar resumed his argument against the recognition of the insurgents by stating that when the process of intervention took place it would give America the right to use every possible advantage, for war would then be an actuality. He said he did not belong to the school of lawyers who believed that if the United States took Spain by the neck and heels and threw her out of the Island of Cuba it would make the United States responsible for any bonds which Spain might have agreed to pay from revenues derived from the island.

Insurgents Not Without Fault.

Mr. Hoar did not think that the metaphysics of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Lindsay,) or the exuberant eloquence of his friend from Illinois, (Mr. Mason,) had tended at all to clear the atmosphere surrounding the question. He thought that the speeches delivered by both of them might better have been given to the Senate in secret session. Mr. Hoar said the Cuban insurgents had a great title to the sympathies of this country. They were struggling for freedom; they were brave and resolute. The aspiration of Gomez seemed to be toward the establishment of a black republic in the West Indies. "And," said Mr. Hoar, "I honor and bless him for that aspiration."

The insurgents, however, he did not think were without fault. Long before Spain had put into effect the reconcentrado order they had applied the torch to or otherwise destroyed everything that stood in their way, from crops to towns. This was an introduction into the usages of war of practices unknown in modern times.

In presenting a communication from Miss Clara Barton relating to the conditions as she found them on the island and the operations of both the Spaniards and the insurgents, Mr. Hoar referred to Miss Barton, as he had once before, as the most illustrious citizen of Massachusetts. Whatever others had done, she had won laurels in the accomplishment of deeds never attempted before by any one.

He said that the American people had had in every generation brave soldiers and sailors, but in this field other nations had been our competitors. The mission of the Red Cross, however, is wholly an American institution, and Mr. Hoar believed that the American people would accept as true Miss Barton's view of the situation in Cuba.

Responsibilities of Insurgents.

Mr. Hoar held, however, that the fact that both parties to the war in Cuba were responsible for the existing horrors did not in any way detract from our own responsibility. He thought it the right and duty of the American people to deal with the difficulties. "We should not," he said, "begin by quarreling among ourselves and slapping in the face the President of the United States; nor should we endeavor in the discussion of this matter to make party capital."

He pronounced the report of the Foreign Relations Committee a masterly document, and paid its author (Mr. Davis) a high compliment for the ability exhibited in its preparation.

He agreed with the conclusions of the report that the United States was entirely warranted by international law in putting an end to the horrors that existed at our very doors. He agreed further, he said, with the President of the United States, who had declared that it was impossible for Spain to maintain a proper and stable Government upon the island. The continuance of the Spanish flag over Cuba could not longer be tolerated. He held, therefore, that we must directly and as soon as possible expel Spain from the island. Peace could not be secured there except through such expulsion. So far as Spain has made this step of the United States necessary she is responsible. Spain cannot prevent the disturbances of the peace and prosperity of the island. We can and we must.

Mr. Hoar said that he agreed with and was prepared to support the resolution passed by the House. He liked, however, a resolution which had been drawn by Mr. Teller of Colorado, and maintained that in that resolution the United States was authorized to go as far as it ought. All other things would be added in the execution in the mandate of the resolution by the inexorable logic of events.

"I have spent this time," said Mr. Hoar, "because I thought it was due to an American patriot, a splendid citizen, and a great President, to repel the angry attacks made upon him in this Chamber. In the conduct of this Cuban affair his action has not been that of cowardice, weakness, or dishonor."

Spain Responsible for the Maine.

Mr. Hoar declared his belief that the destruction of the Maine was a premeditated act, for which Spanish officials were probably responsible. He said that the committee had maintained with great force that such a mine or torpedo as caused the destruction of the Maine could not have been in the hands of private individuals in Havana. He concluded, therefore, that it was impossible to conceive that the explosion could have been accomplished without Spanish cognizance. "With that view," said Mr. Hoar, "the Spanish Government is responsible for that loss, and it ought to be held responsible by the United States."

Mr. Hoar held that to acquit Blanco, however, as Gen. Lee was inclined to do, would be to acquit Spain, for Blanco was the only official through whom orders could have gone to subordinate officials; but he did not hold that to acquit Blanco was to relieve Spain of entire responsibility for the loss of the vessel and so many of her crew. The setting off of the mine did not create a state of war, but it was one of those acts for which war might be made. Mr. Hoar said he expected to vote for the House resolution; that he would liked to have voted for the resolution offered by Senator Teller of Colorado, but, whatever the resolution, he did not want it to include the recognition of the Cuban insurgents nor their present Government. The resolution, he said, would lead to war, and war such as the world has not seen for many years—a war of no foreign conquest, for no National gain or personal aggrandizement, but a war for humanity.

Speaking of the destruction of the Maine, he said that it was a wretched act on the part of Spain which demanded full reparation.

For Unity Before War.

In closing, Mr. Hoar (and it was a closing which was listened to with the closest attention on the part of a crowded Senate,) said: "If there have been any haste or unwise utterances of impatience in such a cause as that, and I think there have been, they have been honest, brave, human utterances. But when I enter upon this war I want to enter upon it with a united American people—President and Senate and House, and navy, and army and Democrat and Republican all joining hands and all marching one way. I want to enter upon it with the sanction of international law, with the sympathy of all humane and liberty-loving nations, with the approval of our own conscience, and with a certainty of the applauding judgment of history. I confess I do not like to think of the genius of America angry, snarling, shouting, screaming, clawing with her nails. I like rather to think of her in her honest and serene beauty, inspired by sentiments even toward her enemies, not of hate but of love, perhaps a little pale about the eye and a smile on her lips, but as sure, determined, unerring, invincible as was the archangel Michael when he struck down and trampled upon the demon of darkness." [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

PLEA FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. Turpie Sets Forth the Responsibility of the United States.

Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was next recognized. He said that he did not see how we could intervene with arms in Cuba without making recognition of the Cuban Republic paramount to every other consideration. Try as the Senate might to surround the question with involved propositions, one bald fact remained, and that was that the Cuban Republic is the underlying fact in the whole transaction. He said he looked upon Cuban nationality as the one desideratum, because nationality dealt with debt. He then discussed the Spanish bond question very extensively, finding in the President's message some suggestions as to international obligations which he construed to mean Spanish bonds. He recited how Gomez had refused to accept the offer of the syndicate to purchase the Island of Cuba or allow the United States to guarantee the payment of any indemnity to Spain for the withdrawal of the Spanish flag from the island.

Speaking of the right to recognize the present Cuban Republic, Senator Turpie said: "We recognized the Government of Texas when it had only 800 men under arms and when it had only 30,000 population. We recognized the Government of Hawaii twenty-four hours after the flag had been raised over the capitol building at Honolulu, but in the case of Cuba we refuse to recognize a republic which has back of it upwards of a million people, who have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to maintain it."

Wants Cuba Free from Bonds.

Mr. Turpie said the Cubans were not responsible for the Spanish bonds when they gained their independence. There was a possibility that the United States by intervening without recognition would be responsible, especially as $200,000,000 of the bonds are held by powerful European Governments. He closed by saying that he wanted Cuba as free from bonds as from the Spanish crown.

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he would not place his support of Cuba in this crisis upon anything so inexpressibly low as to who may or may not own Spanish or Cuban bonds. Politics ended at the shore line. We were here as a means to support an American President. While he supported the committee resolution, he favored the resolution offered by Mr. Frye, which is also favored by four other members of the committee.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) wanted to know if Mr. Gray intimated that other Senators were not so loyal to the country because they supported measures which the President did not want, and pointed out that the committee's resolution was not in line with the President's wishes.

Senator Gray's Address.

Mr. Gray disclaimed any attempt to cast any reflection upon the loyalty of other Senators. In his opinion all agree in a patriotic effort to support the President. The United States had waited thus far, and maintained at great cost a strict neutrality because of the conscience of the American people. The circumstances, and the close proximity of Cuba made it necessary to intervene now to put an end to the existing conditions in the Island of Cuba.

"We have waited until the situation has become intolerable," said Mr. Gray, "and we can wait no longer. I believe the President did everything in his power to secure an honorable peace, but he has now turned the question over to Congress, and we must take the momentous steps which we are now about to take. These are the reasons which actuate us in taking this drastic step. The nations of the world will applaud our action, but if they should not, God help them and the civilization which they represent. Outraged nature cannot longer stand that which we have been called upon to endure. God would hold us to responsibility if we continued to hold our peace."

Mr. Gray maintained that the recognition of independence would at this time be improper, because it could not be expected that the United States, after putting an end to the war, would retire without influence and without voice in the construction of the island's Government. He said that the United States would hold the destiny of Cuba in its own hands, but there was no intention to absorb territory, and we would therefore be absolved from any obligations as to Cuban bonds.

A Tribute to American Manhood.

Mr. Gray concluded with a brilliant tribute to the American manhood which would rally to the cry of humanity and outraged womanhood, and, if necessary, die to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States.

Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in a brief statement said he thought the time had now come for him to ask the Senate, owing to the exigencies of the situation, to limit the debate in progress. He asked therefore unanimous consent that the debate close at 5 o'clock to-morrow, and at that time a vote be taken upon pending resolutions.

Objection was made by Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said that he was ready to vote now, and inquired of Mr. Davis if he was also willing to vote.

"I should be delighted," replied Mr. Davis, and he then asked unanimous consent that the vote be taken at once.

"I object," shouted Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.) Mr. White explained that he, among others, desired yet to speak upon the momentous issues before the Senate, and expressed the opinion that haste would be inadvisable.

Would Limit Time of Speeches.

Mr. Teller suggested that the debate from now on be limited to speeches of fifteen minutes' duration.

"I object," again shouted Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Davis then made the request that a vote be taken at 9 o'clock to-morrow night.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said that was agreeable to him, and suggested that the last four hours be devoted to speeches not exceeding fifteen minutes.

Again Mr. Daniel objected.

Returning with another proposition, Mr. Davis asked that a vote be taken to-morrow before the adjournment of the Senate. To this objection was also made.

Mr. Chandler inquired of Mr. Davis if it were not his intention to ask for a continuous session of the Senate if no agreement to limit debate could be reached.

"Undoubtedly it is," replied Mr. Davis.

Mr. Caffery said that no good interests could be subserved by hasty action. There could be no relief that would be substantial given to the reconcentrados, who were the worst sufferers by the Cuban struggle.

"Those poor people," interjected Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) "are now dying at the rate of 1,000 a day, while we are inactive."

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) gaining a recognition of the President, said: "I will answer the Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. Caffery,] and will tell him what relief can be given to the reconcentrados. The pathways from the United States to the Island of Cuba will be opened by our ships of war, and, following in those pathways will go the vessels of peace loaded with food and provisions for the starving people of Cuba, which will be distributed among them for their relief instantly upon a landing on the island." [Tremendous applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

MR. FAIRBANKS'S ADDRESS.

An Eloquent Appeal for Intervention Without Recognition.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) then arose and spoke in favor of intervention. He said in part:

"I have not been for either peace at any price or war at any cost. I have been steadfastly for peace if it could be maintained honorably, and for war if the National dignity and honor required it.

"The war that has been waged on the Island of Cuba has been in disregard of the universally recognized principles of modern warfare. It has been without a counterpart in its brutality and its destructiveness, and the moral sense of the civilized nations has been shocked and aroused as never before. Our Government has neither coveted the island nor sought by force to control its administration. It has been our settled policy from an early period to permit no foreign interference with the Spanish authority over it. Our imperative demand has been that Cuba should fall under the sovereignty of no other power than Spain.

The Marvex Glove.

A New Kid Glove embodying the Highest Art in Glove Making, on Sale Exclusively by

B. Altman & Co.

"In view of our relations to the island and of our policy of opposition to foreign interference with Spanish control, we are morally bound to put an end to the wrongs, the outrages, the evils which flow from Spanish misrule.

"We have repeatedly tendered to the Spanish Cabinet our friendly offices to end the wars in Cuba, and to restore peace. Our offers uniformly have been rejected. Many of the concessions we have demanded, however, have been granted to the insurgents."

Coming down rapidly to the situation as Mr. McKinley found it on assuming the Presidency, Mr. Fairbanks said:

"The President's policy was open to the world; it was peace with honor above and beyond all else, and war with honor only as the last dread emergency. If war was to come, it must come at such time as we would be able to meet it, and in such manner as the whole world would approve. Much has been accomplished by the Executive. Spanish prisons which contained many American citizens have been opened and Weyler's rule closed, and reconcentrado order rescinded, but the relief has come too late, and upon the hands of the Spanish people is the blood, not only of our own brave sailors, but of over 200,000 of Spain's subjects.

"But a few weeks ago the Maine, one of our war vessels, was sent to the harbor of Havana upon a mission of peace, for the protection of American interests, and not for war. When the blow came and her brave crew perished, she was Spain's guest. The explosion aroused our countrymen and shook the earth. It was the master tragedy of the age.

"The Spanish Government has made answer of disavowal. This is not enough. Our country has been touched as by no other sorrow. Our countrymen, whose judgments are always just, have seriously and patiently sought the awful truth, desiring to acquit, not convict; they have weighed all the evidence, and no doubt remains in their minds that the massacre of our sailors was the foul work of Spanish treachery. For this grave act Spain must make due amends.

Not Prepared for Independence.

"We desire and hope to see the independence of Cuba secured, but I am not prepared at present to favor the recognition of the independence of the so-called republic of Cuba. We know but little about it. It is too nebulous, too mythical, to be invited into the family of nations by our potential act. There are doubtless among the citizens of the island those capable of forming and establishing a government which will be stable and secure, and which will be a guarantee that the Cuban question is settled for all time to come. It seems to me, therefore, that the first imperative duty resting upon us is to establish tranquility in the island, relieve the suffering and distressed, and then enable the citizens of the island to deliberate and form a government upon such lines as their highest and best interests may require.

"The air is too full of rumors as to the character of the present so-called Cuban Republic, as to the bonds that have been floated in its name in this country, and said to be in the hands of speculators, to justify us in any hasty act of recognition.

"We must intervene, and then let the majority rule. No one will distrust our motives in taking this step. We do not intervene for revenge or for the acquisition of territory. Our past is ample proof of this. The world will acquit us of any base desire. The misgovernment of Cuba has become so flagrant, the barbarism, the wrongs, the outrages there have so offended the civilized world that we must intervene for and in the name of humanity. No higher motive can actuate any Government. We need make no apology for deliberation and delay before forcibly intervening, for no self-respecting nation could afford to do less than exhaust to the fullest degree the resources of diplomacy before a resort to arms.

The Spanish Flag Must Go.

"Mr. President, I had profoundly hoped until recently that war could be averted. We have patiently witnessed the effort of the Chief Executive to attain an honorable and peaceful solution of the grave problem. The conservative, patriotic people of the country have been profoundly impressed by his statesmanship and his tenacity of purpose and the ability and force with which he has pressed the consideration of our just demands and rights upon the attention of the Spanish Government. We have had full faith and confidence in his courage and patriotic purpose, and desired that he should exhaust every honorable means to avert war before it should be invited or declared.

"Mr. President, I confess I have come to the conclusion to which I have arrived after much deliberation—reluctantly and with profound regret. I have hoped and prayed that this great emergency might be honorably averted or avoided. All responsible, peaceable means have been employed by the Chief Executive, earnestly, intelligently, and patriotically. All efforts at amicable solution have failed, and all that remains is to invoke the mighty power of this Government in behalf of enduring peace and imperiled humanity. We shall now have the satisfaction of knowing that come what may in the lottery of war, we have left undone nothing which could be done consistently with honor to secure a pacific settlement. The Spanish flag must be withdrawn and cease forever to contaminate the air of this hemisphere. To the high and holy cause of humanity we dedicate the lives and fortune of the Republic."

NO ACTION ON RESOLUTION.

Senate Decides by a Vote of 32 to 23 to Adjourn Till This Morning.

On the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks's speech Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) was recognized, and had hardly spoken a dozen words before interruption came from several members looking to an adjournment, Senator Wellington moving that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, whereupon Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) indicated that he wanted to register his protest to the position of certain Senators on the floor, who, taking advantage of the situation, desired to repair their fences in order to allow the resolution to go over for another day. The House resolution relative to the Cuban situation was then reported to the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. Davis, was laid on the table.

The vote was about to be taken on the motion to adjourn when Mr. Allison called upon Senator Davis to arrange for an amicable adjustment if it could be brought about, but the Chairman, seeing that an arrangement was out of the question, asked Mr. Wellington to agree to an amendment to adjourn to a specified time, which the Maryland Senator accepted, and a roll call was demanded by Mr. Chandler.

The motion was voted down—32 to 30—as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Caffrey, (Dem., La.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Elkins, (Rep., West. Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—30.

Nays—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Deboe, (Rep., Kan.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Wash.)—32.

Mr. Cullom then proceeded with his speech for a few moments, when another effort was made to adjourn, with a view to taking a final vote upon the resolution to-morrow. Mr. Allen stated that it was plainly apparent that no quorum would likely be present during the evening session.

Accusation of Obstruction.

Mr. Chandler interrupted, saying: "Will you be willing to vote to-morrow?" addressing Mr. Allison.

Mr. Allison answered, "Certainly. I am not an obstructionist. The Senator from New Hampshire should not put such a question to me."

Mr. Chandler deprecated an appearance that might look to the senior Senator from Iowa as impugning his motives.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) remarked that, as the night session seemed to be very uncertain, he thought it best to adjourn until to-morrow. He stated, however, very emphatically that, if he saw any possibility of the resolution being put on its final passage to-night, he would stay until the end came.

Mr. Davis then gave notice that he would ask for a continuous session, as he moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters, but as he proceeded he became more interested in the question of reaching a final vote as early as possible. He said: "Action has been taken by all the departments of the Government—by the Executive and the lower house, and it would seem as if the Senate of the United States was the obstruction to the passage of this resolution. I understand that some twenty-four Senators have given notice they would speak upon the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. If these speeches are made the talk will continue indefinitely, and as one speech begets another, we may be here until next Saturday night before a conclusion is reached. I would like to suggest that we vote at 2 o'clock Saturday upon this resolution."

There were cries of "No, no," throughout the chamber.

Mr. Teller—The Senator from Montana is perfectly correct. If the list is as long as he stated the talk will last until Sunday morning."

Then Mr. Carter, in a voice pitched with excitement and echoing throughout the chamber, said: "The country requires that we act and not talk on this matter. [Applause in the Senate and galleries.]

"As a matter of fact, this small demonstration in the galleries, contrary to the rules of the Senate, is but an expression in a small way of the feeling of the seventy millions of people throughout this continent to-night."

Mr. Gray—I make the point of order that it is against the rules of the Senate to speak directly to the galleries," whereupon the Vice President warned both the Senate and the galleries that applause would have to cease.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) at this point remarked: "This disorder commenced in the Senate and not in the galleries."

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) raised a great laugh by saying, "I started the applause."

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, then renewed his motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, whereupon the yeas and nays being called, by a vote of 32 to 23, the Senate, at 6:15 P. M., adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE 19 NEGATIVE VOTES.

Some Believe There Is No Reason for War—Others Object to the Form of the Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The position of the nineteen members of the House who yesterday voted against the majority resolution for intervention in Cuba has been the cause of considerable speculation here today. The record shows that of these nineteen "Nays" three were Republicans—Boutelle of Maine, Johnson of Indiana, and Loud of California; one was a Populist—Simpson of Kansas, and fifteen were Democrats—Adams, Brantley, Griggs, Howard, Lester, Lewis, Maddox, and Tate of Georgia; Bankhead, Brewer, Clayton, and Taylor of Alabama; Elliot and Strait of South Carolina, and Cox of Tennessee. All these except Boutelle, Johnson, Loud, and Brewer voted for the Democratic substitute demanding recognition of the Cuban Republic and directing immediate armed intervention in Cuba. All except Boutelle, Johnson, and Loud voted for the motion of Mr. Dinsmore to recommit the majority resolutions, with instruction to amend by adding recognition of the Republic of Cuba.

Mr. Boutelle has been a consistent opponent of war since the present disturbance began, and his vote against the resolution was based on his belief that war is unnecessary, and that the Cuban question can and ought to be settled without resort to arms. Mr. Johnson voted against all the propositions for recognition and intervention because he is opposed to war. He represents an Indiana constituency composed largely of Quakers, and in voting against this country going to war with Spain he believes he is voting the wishes of the people whom he represents.

Why Mr. Loud Is for Peace.

Mr. Loud of California made this statement of his reasons for voting against both the minority and majority reports.

"In the first place," he said, "I regret war. I never would take such steps as would lead to war until every reasonable means had been exhausted to preserve peace. While the conditions that exist in Cuba have to a certain extent horrified my sensibilities of what is due from a Government to its people, yet I could not consent to the sacrifice of lives of American citizens to stop an inhuman war in another country. The sacrifice of ten lives to save one has never seemed to me the proper charitable view to take of any situation.

"The only cause of war existing between this country and Spain is the destruction of the Maine. This country was stopped from going to war on that account by the report of its own naval board of inquiry until some further investigation had been made to discover who was responsible for such destruction. Spain had very promptly offered full reparation for the destruction of the vessel if it should be determined by a further investigation that Spain was in any way responsible for its destruction. We should have immediately pushed the solution of the destruction of the Maine to a speedy determination, and if it was found that Spain was in any way responsible through any of its citizens or residents of the island, and did not immediately proceed to bring to justice and execute the persons engaged therein and to offer such other reparation as was necessary, then we would have been fully justified in punishing the Spanish nation with all the power at our command.

Does Not Believe in Intervention.

"I don't believe any nation has a right to intervene and sacrifice the lives of its own citizens to save those of another country.

"I regard the majority resolution as a particularly vicious one for the reason that it not only promises war, but threatens to involve us in other serious complications. I regard it as a dangerous precedent, too, to turn over the war-making power to the discretion of the President, confident as I am that the power would not be abused by President McKinley."

Procrastination.

Steals time, and everything that time ought to be good for.

Possibly it keeps you from using Pearline. You know from others of its ease and economy—but you're "putting it off."

Why not begin the use of Pearline with the very first thing to be washed or cleaned—your face and hands, say. Pearline hurts nothing; cleans everything. 583

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Brill Brothers

OUTFITTERS TO MEN.

Have Purchased a Large Quantity of

SPRING and SUMMER SACK SUITS

From the Well-Known Manufacturers

Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.,

LOCATED AT

Broadway and Astor Place.

The transaction being an unusually large one, a correspondingly large concession was made from the regular wholesale price.

If the public follows its customary generous response to our advertisements in this case, we promise some

Extraordinarily Good Values.

Sale Commences This Morning

FOR QUICK SELLING THESE SUITS HAVE BEEN DIVIDED INTO

3 LOTS,

The prices being in every case *less* than original wholesale prices.

$10.

$12.

$15.

SALE COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

We ask your inspection of the great variety of patterns and fabrics DISPLAYED IN THE WINDOWS OF OUR FOUR STORES.

Brill Brothers

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS OF FACTS.

FOUR STORES:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich.
211 Sixth Ave., near 14th St.
125th Street, corner 3d Ave.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

The attitude of the eight Georgia Democrats who voted against the resolutions on the final roll call was stated by one of their number, who spoke for the eight as follows: "We are primarily for peace, if it can be had with honor. We voted for the resolutions put forward by our party because we felt that if we are to go to war at all we ought to go at it in the right way, by recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic at the outset. That proposition was defeated. Believing to be right, we could not vote for the Republican resolutions, which we believed to be wrong in principle, in that they violated the Monroe doctrine by interfering in the affairs of another nation, and in that they delegated to the President the right to make war at his discretion, which we believe to be unconstitutional.

"Further than that, looking at the practical side of the question, war would be most ruinous to our people. The shipping of lumber and naval stores and the raising of cotton are the chief industries of Georgia. A war with Spain or Cuba would stop the exportation of all these products and cut off from our people their main sources of livelihood. Further, war would stop the flow of money from the New York banks to the country banks, and make it impossible for the cotton planters to secure the advances on which they depend for producing and moving their crop. Already our country people in Georgia have been hurt by the mere talk of war. The banks there have been told by their New York correspondents that they cannot put out money while the uncertainty lasts, and the farmer who seeks for funds to carry on his operations finds that he gets less than he expected and has to pay more for it. For these reasons, because our people would suffer most from a Cuban war, and because our ports, practically unprotected, would be the first points of attack by the Spanish warships, we are against war if it can be avoided."

Alabama and the President.

Representative Bankhead of Alabama, explaining the reasons that governed the four members from that State in opposing the resolutions, said: "We were not willing to give the President power to go to Cuba and set up whatever Government he pleased, and we feared that if we interfered without recognition we might be morally and perhaps legally liable for the Spanish Cuban debt. Further, we do not believe it is constitutional to give the President power to make war at his discretion."

The South Carolina members, Mr. Cox of Tennessee, and Mr. Simpson, the Populist, take substantially the same view. It was stated to-day by a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee that, if there had been time to organize the opposition, at least seventy-five or eighty negative votes could have been mustered on the final roll call on the resolution.

"When the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were in caucus yesterday with twenty-five or thirty of the party leaders as to the course we should pursue in the committee," he said, "it was decided that we should insist on our demand for recognition. It was then understood that the committee would not report until the next day, and when the caucus broke up it was with the understanding that at 5 o'clock another caucus should be held, at which we would decide what attitude we were to take in the House when our own proposition was defeated and we were called on to vote on the Republican proposition. When the vote was sprung on us there had been no opportunity to organize the opposition, and many Democrats voted for the resolutions, which meant war, against their convictions."

MR. BRUMM AND MR. BARTLETT.

Friends of the Congressmen Trying to Adjust Their Differences.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The relations between Mr. Bartlett of Georgia and Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania resulting from their encounter during the Cuban debate in the House yesterday are still strained. Friends of the two gentlemen have been endeavoring to-day to bring about an amicable settlement of the affair, but up to a late hour to-night it had not been settled. In these negotiations Mr. Maddox of Georgia is acting as Mr. Bartlett's representative and Gen. Walker of Virginia as Mr. Brumm's.

Mr. Brumm, who furnished the provocation for the encounter by denouncing as false a statement made by Mr. Bartlett, said to-day that he had made no apology or retraction and intended to make none. Mr. Bartlett declined to discuss the matter, but his friends declare that he is unwilling that it shall stand in its present shape, and that he will insist upon satisfaction for the insult offered him. Mr. Brumm is big and brawny, of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, bluff and abrupt in manner.

Mr. Bartlett, who used to be a Superior Court Judge in Macon, Ga., is slight, alert, nervous, with a fiery temper, and reckless courage. The ideas of the two gentlemen as to how a personal difficulty of this kind should be adjudicated differ so widely that a duel is unlikely, though, so far as the Georgian is concerned, the affair is even now in that status described in the vocabulary of the field of honor as "delicate."

NEW YORK VETERANS DINE.

Gen. Michie Expresses the Hope that the Loss of the Maine Will Be Avenged.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the fall and the thirty-third anniversary of the reoccupation of Fort Sumter was the occasion last evening of a dinner and reunion at the Hotel St. George by the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron of the State of New York. Gen. P. S. Michie presided, and with him at the principal guests' table were Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, United States Army, of Governors Island; Major Parsons, Col. George B. Davis, United States Army; Commodore W. S. Wells of Hartford, Dr. W. V. White, Col. C. A. Woodruff, United States Army; Gen. E. S. Greeley, Senator Brush, Alderman A. H. Leich, and Capt. Emilio. Covers were laid for 100 guests, many of whom were ladies.

Much enthusiasm was displayed alike by ladies and gentlemen when the present crisis between Spain and the United States was referred to. Every mention of the name of Gen. Woodford, Minister to Spain, who was at one time a President of the association, was greeted with loud cheers.

Gen. Michie opened the speechmaking and referred to the fact that April 14 was also the anniversary of the striking down of Abraham Lincoln by the hand of an assassin. After speaking of the war of the rebellion he referred to the present trouble with Spain, and expressed the opinion that the loss of the Maine should be avenged.

In referring to Gen. Woodford and commending his course in Spain Gen. Michie said that he was an example of the highest type of American citizen.

Addresses were also made by Lieut. Col. Clous, Col. Davis, and Gen. Davis, none of whom, however, referred to the present crisis.

Resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm indorsing the course of President McKinley in the Spanish trouble, and reciting that if peaceful methods fail, the use of the military and naval forces of the United States by the President is approved of by the associations, to terminate the Cuban insurrection.

A letter to be forwarded to Gen. Woodford indorsing his course as a wise and patriotic diplomat was also read.

At the meeting held late in the afternoon the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Major C. B. Parsons of Red Bank; First Vice President—Capt. C. B. Dahlgren of Trenton; Second Vice President—Major B. R. Corwin; Secretary—Col. W. J. Harding; Treasurer—Major Richard Allison; Executive Committee—W. J. Carlton, Lieut. H. H. Trenor, Capt. Charles A. Brooks, Lieut. Thomas K. Dunham, and Capt. S. C. Peck.

FRENCH WARSHIP AT HAVANA.

The Fulton Arrives from St. Thomas and Her Captain Goes Ashore.

HAVANA, April 14.—The French warship Fulton arrived here to-day from the Island of St. Thomas. Her commander, Capt. Silans, immediately called on the authorities here.

Fighting Does Not Stop.

HAVANA, April 14.—In spite of the Spanish decree suspending hostilities in Cuba, it is officially set forth to-day that "several skirmishes, of no importance, have taken place in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba."

Dr. Crispi, an Italian Baron, Killed.

HAVANA, April 14.—Dr. Maximiliano Crispi, described as an Italian Baron, it is now announced, was killed about a month ago with an insurgent Brigadier General.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE POWERS TO TRY AGAIN

Reports in Washington Diplomatic Circles of Another Effort to Preserve Peace.

AT THE REQUEST OF SPAIN

The Madrid Government Asks for More Time to Test the Efficacy of the Suspension of Hostilities in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was learned to-night in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals, with a view to making representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the Ambassadors and Ministers in this city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments received cable advices from their Governments to-night as to the opening of the exchange of notes.

This had been anticipated in view of the prevailing sentiment in all the foreign quarters here that the action thus far taken in Congress made war inevitable. This common opinion had been reported officially to the several European capitals, and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers to-day. The same exchange occurred a week ago as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley, mildly urging a peaceable settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one.

Simultaneous with the opening of the Exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish Government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe. It is understood that this appeal is an initiative to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration. It is said that Spain's appeal will recite her grievances against the United States, setting out in detail the many concessions she has made and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representations of the six powers that the last concession of a suspension of hostilities was granted.

If the powers determine to act, their influence probably will be directed particularly toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the effect of the so-called armistice, recently proclaimed. In the recent joint effort of the powers, their influence was exerted mainly at Madrid, the only action at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace. But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, as it is the common belief in diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions, and should now be given adequate time to try what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba. There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all of the moral influence of the powers in checking tendencies which, it is believed, inevitably will lead to war.

Up to a late hour to-night word had not been received at any of the foreign establishments that any common basis of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground in the view of the prevailing sentiment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany of late has shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influences on the United States. Russia also is thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the movement is in doubt, and without this united action it is felt that the force of their influence would be lost.

Diplomatic Conference in Madrid.

MADRID, April 14.—Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, had a conference late to-day with Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador; M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, and Mgr. Nava, the Papal Nuncio. Some of the foreign diplomats continue to believe that a peaceful solution will be reached.

SPAIN'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The memorandum which the Cabinet has decided to send to the powers gives a résumé of the report of the Spanish board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, contrasts it with the American report, and asserts that Spain's efforts to have the matter referred to an impartial commission named by the powers were frustrated by the refusal of the United States to acquiesce.

"The report of the Spanish board of inquiry into the causes of the Maine disaster is expected here by the next mail from Havana. It will be published immediately."

Berlin Regards the Case Hopeless.

LONDON, April 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The vote in the American House of Representatives is universally regarded here as rendering war inevitable. Indeed, one description of the resolutions adopted is that they constitute 'an overt declaration of war.' It is therefore asserted on good authority that the European powers have no intention of making any further attempts at joint mediation."

European Advice to Spain.

LONDON, April 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Several European powers, including Austria, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."

SPAIN'S PRIVATEERING PLANS.

LONDON, April 14.—There is great interest here in Government and commercial circles over the possibility of privateering in the event of war between the United States and Spain. Several applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish Embassy and at the office of the Spanish Naval Commission, but none at the United States Embassy.

It is recognized generally that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element of the campaign. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in this direction to preying upon American coastwise commerce. It is not believed she will risk offending the European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels, or by searching transatlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are molested the powers probably will adopt radical preventive measures. The prevalent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.

At the Admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish naval scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's war vessels about the coasts and indulge in guerrilla warfare, swooping down upon coast towns and retreating before they are overtaken. It is deemed certain that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursues a war of revenge.

Many merchant vessels are being offered at the United States Embassies on the Continent, but no negotiations are proceeding, and it is said at the embassy here that the United States Government has no need for any more ships.

COAL NOT CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Colonial Authorities of Jamaica Announce Their Position.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 14.—The Colonial authorities here say that until specific instructions to the contrary are received from the home Government coal will not be regarded as contraband of war. There are now 2,500 tons of Welsh and American steaming coal in Jamaican ports, and it will be sold to any purchaser, American or Spanish. The British Government has not yet sent special neutrality directions here.

It is announced semi-officially that the [illegible] in the British fleet and the reinforcing of the garrison here are measures taken to prepare for the enforcement of neutrality in anticipation of war between the United States and Spain. For example, if a Spanish and an American ship happen to be in the harbor at the same time, one of them will not be allowed to leave until twenty-four hours after the other, and at least enough coal will be supplied to the warships to steam to the next friendly port.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is said at the Department of Justice that in case of hostilities the question whether coal, under the neutrality laws in contraband of war must depend upon the circumstances of each individual case. Undoubtedly neutrals would be permitted to supply war or any other vessels with sufficient coal to take them to the next friendly port, but under no circumstances would they have the right to make a business of supplying coal to warships.

PRIVILEGES OF NEUTRALITY.

Opinion of Solicitor Penfield of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Solicitor Penfield of the State Department, in a statement giving his personal views, holds that in the event of hostilities between Spain and the United States, the seizure of citizens of either country while in neutral vessels would be illegal. All American ships, with their cargoes, if American, would be subject to capture. Whether American goods, not contraband of war, shipped in neutral bottoms, would be subject to capture, Mr. Penfield says is a difficult question to determine.

Under the declaration of Paris in 1856, "the neutral flag covers enemy goods, except contraband of war," but to that declaration neither Spain nor the United States is a party. Mr. Penfield thinks, however, that in view of the general acceptance of the principle in late wars and of treaties between the United States and Spain, acknowledging the principle if either should be at war with a third power, who acknowledges the principle, neutral powers could take the position that Spain and the United States were bound if at war with each other. He says, in conclusion, however, that these views are not to be taken as indicating the Government's policy.

Better than Electricity.

Inventors are hard at work the world over trying to make a practical application of electricity in heating and cooking. The latest device is that of a French experimenter, M. Le Roy. It is described in a recent Paris letter in The Electrical World, and consists in the use of crystallized silicon, in glass tubes, charged with electricity, and called by the inventor "Electric Logs." He claims to have made a great gain in economy over any other electrical apparatus for heating and cooking, yet on his own showing his method is two and one-half times as expensive as gas. The cooking that costs 250 francs by electricity can be done for 100 francs by gas. Until that great difference is overcome there can be no doubt which system will hold the field. Costing only half as much as coal, less than half as much as electricity, gas is the ideal and economic fuel.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at **$18** are double value. Sample garments for inspection.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ACTS.

It Praises President McKinley and Promises to Uphold Him in Peace or War.

There was a large attendance of members at the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club last night at the clubhouse. Elihu Root, the President, presided. The committee appointed to nominate a Secretary to succeed Walter C. Gilson, who died last month, presented the name of George S. Terry, Secretary to the Dock Board during Mayor Strong's administration.

Two or three other names were considered, but in deference to the committee it was decided to elect Mr. Terry for Mr. Gilson's unexpired term and to discuss the other candidates later. The report of the special committee on the primary election law was received and adopted.

On motion of Justice E. B. Hinsdale of Special Sessions these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Union League Club of New York shares in the horror and indignation caused by Spain's barbarous treatment of the people of Cuba and by the destruction of the Maine and the death of its American seamen in the port of Havana; the club unites in the demand that this intolerable oppression shall cease; that the people of Cuba shall have an opportunity to establish for themselves an independent and stable government under which they may enjoy the blessings of freedom and civilized administration, and that the Government of Spain be required to answer for the destruction of the Maine and of the American lives sacrificed with her.

Resolved, That this club desires to express to President McKinley its gratitude for the courage and wisdom with which he has performed the difficult and delicate duties of his office; that he has remained unaffected by the opportunity to court popularity through concessions to intemperate zeal, and that he has asserted the rights and the duties of the United States with a dignity and self-control which have commended the course of our Government to the deliberate judgment of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the Union League Club, obeying the dictates of its origin, its traditions, and its patriotic Americanism, with the fullest confidence in the President of the United States, pledges to his leadership, in peace while it may be and in war if it need be, its active and unwavering support.

These candidates were elected to membership, the committee having reported favorably upon their applications: William G. Bosworth, Thomas C. Coykendall, Thomas F. Wentworth, Edward Dimon Bird, Jacques Huber, Martin A. Knapp, George T. Oliver, William Northrup McMillan, Frederick E. Hyde, Charles J. Fisk, S. Charles Welsh, Joseph Fahys, Thomas Lewis, Louis Morris Starr, Howard White Starr, Ellis H. Roberts, Cyrus Strong, C. H. Zehnder, Henry C. Wells, Samuel Insull, and George C. Smith.

C. OLIVER ISELIN'S PATRIOTISM.

He Has Offered His Services to the Government.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin arrived on the steamer Majestic from Liverpool yesterday afternoon. While in London Mr. Iselin, through Ambassador Hay, offered his services to the Government in the event of war with Spain. He said yesterday: "I shall be glad to do any kind of service for my country, no matter what. I have no yacht to offer, except an interest in the Defender, and I don't think she would do for a warship."

"Have you any new yachting plans?" asked a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"No. I don't think that, when the country is in so grave a crisis as it is now, it is proper to consider such pleasures."

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin went to their home at New Rochelle later in the day.

An Express Company's Patriotism.

The American Express Company has notified its employes who are members of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the several States that, if called upon to enter the service of the United States in case of war with Spain, they will be allowed half pay during such service, and upon their return to duty with the company will have their former positions with salary, or some other position with an equal salary.

Signal Stations on Jersey's Coast.

Commander Washington Irving of the New Jersey Naval Reserves, Battalion of the East, yesterday received orders to detail twelve men to man the new signal stations at Seabright and Barnegat. Six men will be stationed at each place.

Spaniards to Get Notice.

It was said at the Spanish Consulate yesterday afternoon that all the Spanish residents of the city had been requested to send their addresses to the consulate, so that they may be notified in case of war between Spain and the United States.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SENOR POLO'S LAST NOTE

Spanish Minister Announces the Suspension of Hostilities and Other Concessions.

HOLDS OUT HOPES FOR PEACE

Good Will Shown in Lowering Boats to Rescue Maine Victims and in an Offer to Arbitrate the Loss of the Battleship.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The full text of the Spanish Minister's note, delivered to the Secretary of State last Sunday night, which stands as the last step taken in the diplomatic negotiations, became available to-day and is as follows:

"MEMORANDUM.

"The Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain has the honor to inform the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America that her Majesty the Queen Regent, yielding to the reiterated requests of His Holiness, and inspired by sentiments of peace and concord which animate her, has given proper instructions to the General in Chief of the Army of Cuba, in order that he should concede an immediate suspension of hostilities for such time as he shall deem prudent for preparing and facilitating peace in that island.

"Gen. Blanco has published to-day the corresponding proclamation and reserves to himself to fix in another the term and other details of its execution, with the sole object of making sure that a measure of such transcendent importance may lead, in the shortest possible time, to the desired pacification of the great Antilla. In the fixing of his term the General in Chief, inspired by the most elevated sentiments, far from raising any difficulties or obstacles, is disposed to concede all possible facilities.

Political Liberty Like Canada's.

"The Government of her Majesty by this important measure has crowned its extraordinary efforts to obtain the pacification of Cuba by means of reason and right.

"The autonomic Constitution, which grants to the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba a political régime at least as liberal as that which rules in the Dominion of Canada, will shortly enter upon its complete development, when, the elections having taken place, the Insular Parliament shall meet in Havana on the fourth of May next, and such are the franchises and liberties granted to the Cubans that no pretext is left to them to ask for more ample concessions.

"Furthermore, as the Island of Cuba is represented in the Cortes of the kingdom, a privilege which is not enjoyed by any other foreign autonomic colony, the Cuban Senators and Deputies can there explain their aspirations, if they should have any.

"No one who knows the liberal spirit of the majority of the Spanish Cortes recently elected and the patriotic attitude of the principal parties of the Opposition can doubt that the Cubans will obtain such modifications as they may desire in justice and within the limits of reason and of the national sovereignty, according to the solemn offer of the preamble of the royal decree of the 27th of November, 1897, while at the same time the Government of her Majesty declared that it would not withdraw, nor consent that there should be withdrawn, anything from the colonial liberties, franchises, and privileges accorded.

Repeal of Reconcentration.

"The repeal of the decree of reconcentration, the aid of all kinds which the Government of her Majesty has granted and has permitted to be given to the reconcentrados, have put an end to a lamentable state of affairs which was the inevitable consequence of the bloody conflict provoked by a small minority of the sons of Cuba, directed and supported principally by foreign influences.

"No impartial mind which has full knowledge of the facts, so distorted as they have been and are actually, in everything referring to the Cuban question, can, with justice, charge Spain with being remiss in seeking the means for pacifying the island, or grudging in the concession of privileges, liberties, and franchises for the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants.

"The Government of her Majesty does not doubt that the Government of the United States must recognize this, as it will recognize the manifest injustice with which a part of public opinion in this country presumes to find responsibilities for Spain in the horrible catastrophe which occurred in the port of Havana on the unhappy night of the 15th of February last. Her Majesty the Queen Regent, her responsible Government, the Governor General of Cuba, the insular Government, and all the principal authorities of Havana manifested from the first moment the profound sentiments of horror which that immense misfortune caused them, and the sympathy which on that most sad occasion bound them to the American Government and people.

"The proofs of this were the visits of the Chargé d'Affaires of her Majesty to the illustrious President of the United States, those of the highest Spanish functionaries of state to Mr. Woodford, the unstinted aid given to the victims as well as the funeral arrangements provided by the municipality of Havana, and the notes addressed to the Department of State by this legation on the 16th and 17th of February and the 2d of this month, Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 33, respectively.

Offer to Arbitrate the Disaster.

"The officers and crew of the vessels of war of her Majesty near the Maine, disregarding the evident danger which threatened them, as the officers of that American battleship recognized, immediately lowered their boats and saved a number of the drowning, who only owe their lives to the prompt and efficacious aid of the Spanish sailors.

"It is strange that these notorious facts and these solemn manifestations appear to be forgotten by public opinion, which gives credit, on the other hand, to the most absurd and offensive hypothesis.

"The Government of her Majesty would be deeply grateful to the justice and courtesy of that of the United States if it should re-establish officially the truth of facts which appear to be ignored or not appreciated, and ignorance of which contributes so powerfully to maintain the extraordinary excitement which endangers, without any reason or motive, the friendly relations between the two nations.

"With reference to the question of fact which results from the diversity of opinion between the reports of the Spanish and North American commissions, the Government of her Majesty, which as yet does not yet know the official text of these opinions, has hastened to declare itself ready to submit the question to the decision of impartial and disinterested experts, accepting in advance the decision of the arbitrators named by both parties—an evident proof of the loyalty and good faith with which Spain proceeds on this as on all occasions.

"The Minister of Spain trusts that these manifestations, inspired by the loyal desire for peace and concord which animates the Government of her Majesty, will be appreciated at their just value by the President and Government of the United States.

"Washington, 10th of April, 1898."

SPANISH FOURS WEAK AND WILD.

Prospect of War Causes Declines in London and Paris.

LONDON, April 14.—The bears are campaigning on the Stock Exchange to-day and prices are tumbling all around. Opinion here has completely veered and few people believe that peace will be maintained. The expectation of further gold withdrawals for the United States, with a consequent rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount, caused a sharp set-back. Consols and all the "gilt-edged" securities sympathized with the movement. Spanish 4s opened at two points lower than yesterday's closing price, the rumor of a possible default being added to the war scare. Other international securities went down in sympathy.

American securities opened dull and below New York parity. Later, prices became easier. Consols opened ⅝ lower owing to fears of dearer money. At 12:30 o'clock they showed a slight gain over the initial prices.

Spanish 4s fluctuated widely. The opening price was 44, followed quickly by sales at 43⅝, 43¼, 43⅞, and 43½.

Spanish 4s further weakened to 42½, a net loss of 3⅛ from yesterday's closing price. They closed at 43¼@44. After the closing of the Stock Exchange American securities improved half a point on the street. Spanish 4s sold at 43⅞, and were quoted at 44¼ at 5:30 P. M.

PARIS, April 14.—The Bourse to-day was much agitated and gravely impressed with the overwhelming vote in the United States House of Representatives in favor of intervention in Cuba. There were all-round offerings, and Spanish 4s fell rapidly, dragging the whole list with them. Rio Tintos were sharply attacked, owing to fears of heavy export dues on copper in Spain. At the close of the market there was a slight recovery.

Spanish 4s opened on the Bourse at 44¼ against 45 11-16, yesterday's final price. They declined to 43¾ and closed at 43⅛. After the close of the Bourse rentes rose from 102f. 47½c. to 102f. 60c., and Spanish 4s ranged from 43¼, the closing price, to 42 9-16 and then up to 43 7-16.

BARCELONA, April 14.—Spanish 4s sold at 67.10 to-day, against 68.20 yesterday.

MADRID, April 14.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 66.15.

Queen Regent Gives 1,000,000 Pesetas.

MADRID, April 14.—The Queen Regent heads the National Navy Fund with a donation of 1,000,000 pesetas, and the Infanta Isabel contributes 50,000 pesetas.

Havana Dislikes Isolation.

HAVANA, April 14.—The non-arrival of the steamer Mascotte at this port has, it is said, caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction and indignation, it being alleged that she has violated the international postal treaty. Commercial houses here, it is announced, have cabled to Europe in order to make arrangements for German, French, and Italian steamers to bring the mails and provisions to Havana.

A Breakfast,
however good, is wasted on a cold, toneless, flabby stomach. It is unjust to blame the cook. He can supply only food; you must find the power to turn it into flesh and blood. It is the part of wisdom to recognize the signs of indigestion, and to stimulate the lazy stomach with
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,
a tonic never more valuable than now, when the body is tried by sudden changes of air. It sustains the vigor of the system and prevents rheumatism, asthma and digestive trouble, diseases that arise from cold and imperfect circulation of the blood. The only medicinal whiskey in the market.
Druggists and Grocers sell it.

BRITISH VESSEL CAPTURED.

HAVANA, April 14.—A small British craft named the Arrow was captured some time ago with five men composing her crew near Santa Cruz by the Spanish cruiser Dependiente, it being alleged that she was loaded with contraband of war. But owing to the representations of the British Consul, an order for the release of the vessel has just been issued.

SENATOR CULLOM FEELS ANXIOUS.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 14.—A letter from Senator Cullom has been received here. Regarding the war situation the Senator says:

"We are on the verge of war and will be in the midst of it probably in another week. It is a serious thing to contemplate, as it will be a war on the sea instead of the land, largely, and we do not know much about sea warfare of late years. Whether our ships will prove to be as good as those of other nations is to be tested, and whether our navy is as well posted in naval warfare as those of other countries also remains a question.

"So I shall feel exceedingly uneasy until we get by the first round, at least, and see how we fare. If it were a fight upon the land, and a foreign foe were coming to our shores, I would have no concern as to the result, as they would be driven into the sea very quickly."

WAYNE MACVEAGH'S WARNING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Wayne MacVeagh, former Minister to Italy, in an address to the students of the University of Pennsylvania, to-day used the following language in discussing the crisis with Spain:

"Let us be assured that our cause is just before we gird on our armor. I beg of you not to be carried away by the excitement of the day. If you will consult your professors of history you will find that Spain for the first time in 400 years has accepted the dictum of Western civilization.

"On last Sabbath morning she declared her willingness to give to Cuba as free a Government as that which Canada possesses. She has declared her willingness to submit the case of the Maine to arbitration, and finally, she has declared her willingness to withdraw her soldiers from that unhappy island, and has declared an armistice. Now let us see to it that our cause is just before we strike."

SENDING SUPPLIES TO HAVANA.

The Ward Line steamer Saratoga passed out at 7 o'clock last evening bound for Havana direct with a full cargo of dry goods and provisions of all kinds. The cargo included 200,000 bushels of corn and several thousand sacks of corn meal and flour.

The agents of the line refused to give any information whatever concerning the cargo or the consignees. The entire cargo, however, is said to be consigned to Havana merchants who are acting for the Spanish Government.

It was learned that the Ward Line has secured no war risks on their vessel or cargo, and this is taken to mean that they have a full understanding with the Spanish authorities.

Coming from Paris to Fight.

Capt. W. H. Wheeler, attached to the United States Army from 1874 until a few years ago, and now retired, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Majestic, to offer his services to the Government. Capt. Wheeler has lived for four years in Paris, whence he cabled his offer to the Government. He will go to Washington.

SUICIDE IN Y. W. C. A. HOUSE.

Florence Buell, thirty-five years old, killed herself yesterday in one of the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by taking arsenic.

Two days ago the woman appeared at the association building and asked for shelter. She said that she had just arrived from Clinton, Conn., and had no place to stay. Yesterday morning the woman was violently ill, and Dr. W. H. Ross of 262 Lenox Avenue was hurriedly summoned.

The woman admitted that she had taken poison, but would not tell why, so far as is known. In spite of everything the physicians could do the woman died at 6:40 o'clock last night.

Dr. Ross reported the death to the Coroner's office. The police knew nothing of it until about midnight. A policeman who was sent to investigate was refused all information.

Coroner Bauscn learned that the woman had admitted taking arsenic, which she said she had bought in New Haven. The Coroner said he understood the woman had killed herself because she had been crossed in love. Coroner's Physician Weston will perform an autopsy this morning.

Malt-Nutrine
—the Food Drink—makes tranquil nerves and a lucid brain. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

ONLY A SMALL ARMY READY

The United States Could Not Send Over 20,000 Troops to Cuba Under a Week.

MORE DELAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

Regular Army Joined with Cubans, It Is Thought, Would Be Enough to Defeat Spain—Army and Fleet Would Co-operate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—If war should be brought about within the next few days the United States could send to Cuba not more than 15,000 to 20,000 troops. This is the estimate of officers who are fully informed as to the available strength of the regular army. The fighting strength of the standing army is now about 27,000 men, but at least 7,000 would have to man the coast fortifications and the heavy artillery, which militia that could be used for other purposes could not handle. As the militia could be used at once to man the interior and coast forts the bulk of the regular army could be relieved for foreign service.

It is estimated that it would take more than a week to land even this small force in Cuba. Probably it would require still more time. The army of the United States is scattered from the Gulf to the lakes, and from one side of the continent to the other. Some of the regiments would require one week of actual traveling to reach Key West, and the majority of the bodies of troops would take from three to six days to go from their present posts to Key West or any of the Gulf or South Atlantic ports. By the time they reached these ports there would be ample transport facilities to take them to Cuba, but the delay in assembling the soldiers at certain points of the coast would be very considerable.

Weeks to Equip Volunteers.

This estimate has to do with the regular army. Of course it would take very much longer to get together an army of volunteers. Militia is out of the question, in the opinion of army officers. It would require several weeks to organize, clothe, arm, and drill in the necessary army evolutions a body of volunteers large enough to constitute an effective fighting force in the island. The plan of campaign that will probably be followed is therefore to form an immediate junction with the revolutionary armies, equip them by furnishing them with arms and ammunition, and carry on a joint attack on the Spanish forces about Havana. In this way it is thought that some decisive advantage could be gained over the Spanish, a foothold obtained and held until the arrival of reinforcements of volunteers would enable the American and Cuban forces to sweep the Spanish arms out of the island. The regular army of 15,000 to 20,000 effective troops, it is thought, would be ample for this purpose. It would be perfectly safe to land them in Cuba as allies of the revolutionary soldiers, whose force and effectiveness would then be doubled, and it is quite probable that these forces alone would be sufficient to dislodge the Spaniards and free the island.

After a careful investigation as to the number of troops now in Cuba on both sides, it is estimated that the Spaniards have 125,000 to 150,000 and the revolutionists have somewhere between 40,000 and 60,000 soldiers under arms. The Spaniards have in the field practically three soldiers to one of the revolutionists. A great disparity would remain even after the landing of the 15,000 to 20,000 American troops, as the Spaniards would still have more than two to one. But it is well known that the Cuban forces are small, not because they have not the men but because they have not the arms for more soldiers.

Gomes Could Equip 100,000 Men.

Gomez has said that he could put a force of 100,000 men in the field if he had rifles and ammunition for them. Army officials are of the opinion that if this country would furnish arms and ammunition it could at once raise in Cuba itself an effective force of 80,000 to 100,000 men to operate against the Spanish armies, which, together with the 15,000 to 20,000 regular American troops, ought to be able to clean the Dons out of Cuba in very short order.

The most encouraging element of the situation is found in the character of the troops with which Spain has sought to subjugate the island. They are raw forces, composed of boys under twenty, to a large extent, and without discipline or experience. They are as raw as a volunteer force from this country would be, without the natural instincts of the fighter that are the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon, and without the elements of training that most of the volunteers of the United States would have. These boys are, however, well officered, it is said, and it is expressed that they will fight bravely.

Of course any plan of campaign that the army is considering involves the most energetic co-operation of the fleet of Capt. Sampson, or at least a large part of it. The coast of the island would have to be swept clean of Spanish patrol and gunboats, and the importation of any Spanish troops be made impossible. For the past month and a half Spain has been pouring in troops for just the emergency that is about to confront her.

Absence of Roads Perplexing.

It is said that some of the last troops sent over are regulars, but the number of seasoned troops now in the island is very small, and it will not increase from this time on, as any attempt on the part of Spain to send troops there now would be treated as an overt act of war, and their landing would be prevented.

The nature of the roads, or, rather, the absence of them, is perplexing the War Department more than the strength of the Spanish forces. There are no good roads in Cuba, and very few roads of any description. The wagon is not used in that region of the world to anything like the extent it is in other countries. Consequently the roads, so called, are mere bridlepaths, or worn and sunken roads that are now wide ditches. In the rainy season they are impassable, as the soil is clayey and mucky, being composed to a large extent of rotted vegetable matter. Artillery or heavy army trains would soon render any new road as bad or worse than the old ones now used. Because of this peculiar condition two plans are under consideration. One of them is to land troops on the southern coast, and march across the island, following the Spanish roads, on to the capital.

In the vicinity of Havana the island is not more than forty miles wide. The objections to this plan are that it would necessitate quite a long and somewhat exposed sea trip for the transport ships, and that it would give the Spanish Army a good chance to oppose the American advance on ground of their choosing. The advantages of it are that it would give a better land approach to Havana, and would enable the revolutionists to join forces with our army, and thus bring into the campaign in Cuba the entire fighting forces of the two republics.

Troops May Land West of Havana.

The other plan, which is now more favored, is to land troops somewhere to the west of Havana on the northern coast. The point has not been chosen, but it will probably be Cabanas or some harbor near by. From Cabanas there is a good military road, and the distance from Havana is very slight, being less than forty miles. The troops would also be close to the shore, and could co-operate with the fleet. The only objection to this plan is that the Americans and their allies would be widely separated, and the strength of the Spanish Army would be thrown between them, which might not be to their advantage.

Whatever plan is adopted for invasion it cannot be carried into execution for at least a week after war is determined on. The first operations against Spain in Cuba will have to be made by the fleet of Capt. Sampson. This will consist of a demonstration against Havana, and a possible attack on that city, to silence its guns on the sea side, and put an end to reinforcement and victualing of the Spanish Army. With supplies and reinforcement shut off, it is thought that the Spanish Army will melt away amid the desolation it has made, and under the constant attacks of the revolutionists.

TROOPS CHEERED IN ILLINOIS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—If any doubt existed regarding the patriotism and warlike feeling of the residents of Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee, along the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, it would have been swept away by the reception given the Twenty-fifth Infantry as it passed along. In every town, on every street crossing, and on the station platforms men waved their arms in frantic token of approval, and in most instances seconded their gestures by yells. In the larger towns, where the train stopped for a few moments, the crowds pushed so closely in upon the cars that it was impossible for the soldiers to leave the train at all.

"I was among those who answered the first call in 1861," said the commanding officer, Col. Andrew S. Burt, to-day, "and the scenes along the way are very similar to those that greeted us as we went to the front thirty-seven years ago."

At one small station where the train stopped for water Col. Burt was standing upon the steps of the car watching the crowd, and as the soldiers and people yelled their approval the Colonel said to the men on the platform: "Are you going to follow us, boys, if war comes?"

"We are coming right after you," shouted several, and Col. Burt climbed back into the train with the remark: "I guess those fellows are all right."

The men of the Twenty-fifth are full of fight, as was shown last night as the train left Terre Haute. A young fellow on the platform shouted for a joke "Hurrah for Spain!" and instantly there was a break by several soldiers to reach him. They were held back by the non-commissioned officers, who explained that it was meant as a joke. "That don't matter," was the reply. "There don't nobody tell us hurrah for Spain."

The regiment stopped about thirty minutes to-day at Nashville and then started for Chattanooga, where it is expected to arrive at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Eight companies will be camped to-night in Chickamauga Park, and two companies with orders from the War Department will continue on their way to Key West.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry arrived here this afternoon, and, with the exception of two companies, which left for Key West in the early part of the evening, the men are quartered in the cars until to-morrow morning, when they will go into camp at Chickamauga Park.

The detachment which left for Key West is under the command of Lieut. Col. Daggett, and consists of Company G, Capt. Wilson, Lieuts. Cronin and Moos, and Company A, Capt. Sanborn and Lieuts. Bush and French. It is expected that they will reach Key West some time to-morrow night.

Col. Burt announced this afternoon that he intended to name his camp at Chickamauga Camp Boynton, in honor of Gen. H. V. Boynton, who is one of the Commissioners in charge of Chickamauga Park.

Fully 2,000 people were crowded into the station at Chattanooga to welcome the men, and cheer after cheer was given. The site of the camp is to be at Widow Glenn's house, which was the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans during the Battle of Chickamauga.

A message from Gen. Anson McCook expressed the belief that if Bob Evans and Andrew Burt would move on Havana together, it would be all up with Spain.

KEY WEST, NOT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHATTONOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—Key West, and not Chickamauga is to be the front of the army. The change has been made in a twinkle. The two companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which expected to encamp as a regiment at Chickamauga, have been suddenly ordered to proceed with all haste to Key West, Fla. An engine with steam up and cars waiting will stand on a siding near the station to-day when the regiment is expected to arrive.

This train will run as a special to Miami, Fla., where a Plant liner will transport the troops to Key West. This sudden move disarranges plans made here, and it is a question as to how long the balance of the regiment under Col. Burt, who will stay with the main body, will remain at Chickamauga.

The entire regiment may be sent through to Key West, and the destination of all the other commands now under orders changed to that place, leaving Chickamauga as a training ground for militia and volunteers.

Army to Buy 1,000 Mules.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Quartermaster General of the army has been instructed to purchase 1,000 mules for transportation purposes. The purchase probably will be made at St. Louis or Kansas City.

HYGIENIC ADVICE FOR SOLDIERS.

That National Guardsmen are going to see service in Cuba was the general opinion expressed last evening among officers who heard of the orders issued yesterday morning to all company officers of the Seventy-first Regiment in the shape of instructions as to life in a "tropical climate." As Col. Greene, the Seventy-first's commander, is known to be close to the War Department, it is considered almost certain that he believes that his regiment is to go to Cuba, and that he wishes to prepare the men for the climatic ordeal. The hygienic instructions were passed upon by the Board of Officers Tuesday night, and are worded as follows:

MEDICAL ADVICE FOR TROPICAL CLIMATE.

Do not drink water unless it has been boiled, if in the least doubtful.

Do not bathe in water unless it has been boiled.

Cook your food thoroughly.

Avoid the use of alcohol, internally.

Avoid being out in the night air or dews. If this cannot be avoided, wrap up carefully, covering the face well.

Avoid dampness at all times. Change your clothes the moment they are wet or damp when practicable.

Be moderate in eating; do not eat heartily when tired or overheated.

At the end of a march bathe the feet in boiled water, dry well, and powder them with compound talcum powder or some foot powder.

Never put on stockings that are damp, or stockings at any time when the feet are not thoroughly dry.

Do not eat fruit of any kind unless perfectly ripe, and do not eat it at all in the Summer.

Before going out in the morning take three or five grains of quinine and a cup of hot coffee. This is imperative.

Always wear a flannel band over the abdomen.

Change all your clothes every day when practicable, especially stockings and drawers.

Avoid excesses of all kinds.

Avoid exposure to the sun when possible, and if exposed much keep a wet handkerchief in your hat all the while so exposed.

Be vaccinated.

If possible carry a lemon, and sip when thirsty.

Piece of chocolate.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:39	Moon rises...2:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:45	Gov. Isl'd...3:16	H. Gate....5:05
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....3:28	Gov. Isl'd...4:08	H. Gate....5:57

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 15.		
Avery Hill, Cape Colony	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal, and Key West	......	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 16.		
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	......	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	......	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	......	3:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Taormina, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 18.		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 15.

Alliance, Colon, April 8.
Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 12.
Croma, Dundee, March 31.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 2.
Hispania, Havre, March 31.
Liv, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 26.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 31.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 9.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Catania, Havre, April 2.
Francisco, Hull, April 2.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, April 8.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 14.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
La Navarre, Havre, April 11.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 14.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

El Monte, New Orleans, April 13.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 8.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 13.
Seguranca, Havana, April 14.
Winifreda, London, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Alene, Port Limon, April 12.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 7.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Westernland, Antwerp, April 9.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Comal, Galveston, April 13.
Santiago, Nassau, April 16.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.

Arrived—Thursday, April 14.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool April 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:53 A. M.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Clark, Humacao, &c., March 30, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 13th.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) Gundersen, Kingston, &c., March 31, with fruit to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Aarhuus, Chester April 13, in ballast to Ebel & Co.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Bourges, Marseilles March 16 and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans April 9, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Douglas, (Nor.,) Erickson, Philadelphia April 13, in ballast to Newbury & Day.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston April 13, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah April 11, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen April 5 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:05 P. M.

SS Orange Nassau, (Dutch,) Nyboer, Port au Prince April 7, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhart & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans passed in Sandy Hook at 7:45 P. M.

Ship St. Mark, Dudley, Hongkong 111 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Consiglia Galtoia, (Ital.,) Ambrosano, Seville 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Marie Siedenberg, (Ger.,) Menkins, Dublin 73 ds., in ballast to Theo. Ruger.

Bark St. Paul, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Parker, Buenos Ayres 64 ds., with hides to United States Leather Co.—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Kurrachee, (Br.,) Robinson, Marseilles March 21 and Gibraltar 26th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

Ship Andelana, (Br.,) Stailing, of and from Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Gustavus Heye.

Sailed.

SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Saratoga, for Havana.
SS Holbein, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS El Rio, for Newport News.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Croft, (Br.,) for Leith, &c.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Kennett, (Br.,) for Vera Cruz, &c.
SS Strathavon, (Br.,) for Alexandria, &c.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

PORTLAND HARBOR—STANIFORD LEDGE FOG BELL BUOY—MAINE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that this buoy, from which a bell was heretofore sounded during thick or foggy weather in the Summer months, has been permanently discontinued, and that its former station will hereafter be marked by a spar buoy throughout the year.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION.

Notice is also given that the fog bell heretofore sounded at this station during the Winter months only, will hereafter be sounded throughout the year, during thick or foggy weather, without change in characteristic. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 80, par. 4.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 26, Nos. 65 and 66, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1897," pages 102 103, and 105.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 15, 12:10 A. M.—The lights in Gedney Channel are extinguished.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 14.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:47 P. M. April 15 and proceeded.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pearlmoor, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York April 12.

SS Angola, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, sld. from Greenock for New York yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, sld. from Hamburg for New York April 10.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, sld. from Hamburg for New York April 10.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, from New York via Port Said for Singapore, &c., passed Perim yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bencroy, (Br.,) Capt. Lamb, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Germania, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day for New York via Naples, &c.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 4:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Sirius, (Dan.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Ponta do Arnel to-day.

SPECIAL SALE.
Cut Glass SALTS and PEPPERS, large variety of new assorted patterns, sterling tops, gold lined, each . . . . 50c.
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, new patterns, Full Size, per set of six . $2.90
BON BON DISH, rich repousse pattern (5 inches in diameter) 2.15
The Meriden Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER
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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
"Speedy, sure, gentle."—*British Medical Journal.*
CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

On the fifth floor (dressmaking parlors), we offer for sale at one-half the former fair prices, about fifty costumes, embroidered blouses, street and evening dresses, made up by our own dressmaking staff for exhibition purposes. Prices now range from $40 to $100.

In deference to a strong and increasing demand, we have again put on view the larger part of the Imported Costumes from Drecoll, of Vienna, and Corne, Worth, Paquin, Doucet, and others, of Paris, which made such a marked impression on our Public at the time of their former exhibition two weeks ago.

They will be shown on the second floor, until further notice.

Women's Bicycling Costumes

JUDGING by the demand for them, news of wheeling costumes will be received with interest. We have only correct and tasteful kinds here, but a wide variety in them, so that you may be as demurely dressed or as strikingly costumed as you choose, yet never unbecomingly nor incorrectly.

Much ingenuity has been expended on these gowns. It is really a difficult problem to get up a suit which shall be attractive and stylish, yet perfectly practicable. We have them, however, in numbers.

Prices will range from $10 to $35. The $10 kind are reliable, pretty and serviceable in spite of their low price. $15 and $20 will buy some beautiful productions.

Novelty Dress Goods IF you are one of the several thousand women who purposely delayed purchasing a gown until after the Easter rush, your time has now come, and a rich opportunity with it. We have had two belated shipments of the very finest of Parisian fancies, black and colored both, and the variety here is quite as large as two weeks ago. You have lost nothing by delay, and perhaps you have gained something in knowledge from Easter observations. These prices may interest you:

NOVELTY BAREGES

At $3 and $3.50—Self-colored narrow Bayadere striped Barege, silk-and-wool combinations; six patterns.

At $3.45—Bayadere Striped Bareges, in combinations of delicate and strong colors with pure white.

At $3.25 and $3.50—Plisse Bareges, in bayadere plaits of silk; black, on grounds of gray, brown, electric blue and cardinal.

At $3.50 — Satin striped silk-and-wool Barege. Others at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 a yard

NOVELTY GRENADINES

At $3.75 and $4—Crepon Grenadines, in beautiful plaits of combinations of reseda, cardinal, Yale blue and beaver, with black.

At $4—Silk and Plisse Grenadines, in effective and wholly new combinations.

At $2.75 and $3.50—Silk-and-wool plaids of Faille, black, over-plaided with bright colors; new and charming effects.

At $4.50—Bayadere Plisse and Matelasse Chenille Striped Grenadines.

At $3.50—Self-colored silk-and-wool check Crepon Grenadines.

Wedding Invitations. WE will give you the finest work possible to the engraving art. We will use nothing but the best stock and the very latest styles. We are proud of the work we turn out. It costs you thus:—

For the first hundred sets, with inner and outer envelopes, $5, $7.50, $10, and $12, as you choose the stock.

For each additional hundred, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Headquarters for Shirt Waists. LOCATED on the second floor—only for a little while as they'll soon find new homes—are the new shirt waists for Spring and Summer wear. They're here in vast assortment, too. Mention your preference, and we'll show you the garment. There are many new and very pretty styles here with which perhaps you're unacquainted. They're new to us, and we think them very attractive. Maybe you'll agree with us. They're of lawns, piques, percales, madrases, cheviots and Swisses. Cost? Some as low as 50c.; from that they run up to $4.

Gun-Steel Chains,—A Novelty. AMONG a hundred new and pretty things which the Novelty Store is showing, you will find these clever little chains, in vest and lorgnette lengths. They are called "snake" chains, and as soon as you see one or touch one, you'll understand why. They are silky-smooth to the touch, close-knitted, solid and immensely strong, but as flexible as a cord. They are made from gun-steel, with a high polish; a late Vienna fancy. A neater chain cannot be devised. Vest lengths, 50c. Lorgnette lengths, $1.25.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Progress Made on Vessels There—Fifty Men from Boston.

The tug Wampatuck, formerly the Atlas, will leave the navy yard to-day for Norfolk, Va., where she will coal and take on fresh supplies. She was to have sailed yesterday, but had to wait to have her electric apparatus thoroughly adjusted. Lieut. Jungen, one of the survivors of the Maine, is in command.

The Tecumseh, which sailed on Wednesday, has had to return to the yard owing to an accident to her engines. The accident happened when the tug was twenty-five miles outside Sandy Hook. The Tecumseh was formerly the Walter Luckenback. These tugs all carry ammunition for the vessels at Key West.

Work in the yard is going forward satisfactorily on all the boats there, and several will be ready to sail in a few days. The collier Saturn has been painted, and it is expected that she will leave the yard on Monday. The Annapolis is still at the Cob Dock. She is being painted, and some slight changes being made about her guns. It has not yet been decided whether she will be docked before sailing again.

The Prairie, formerly El Sol, and the Yankee, formerly El Norte, went into commission yesterday afternoon. Work on these two vessels is being rushed along. George W. Abercrombie of 806 Bedford Avenue, a ship carpenter, met with a serious accident on the Prairie on Wednesday night. He fell through an open hatchway and fractured his left leg and four ribs. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Early yesterday morning the Government tug Nina went alongside the Fall River Line boat and took off fifty men who had been sent from Boston. They were taken to the Vermont.

The tug Narkeeta was used during the day transferring Powder from Pier 13, North River, to Fort Lafayette. The powder supply at the fort was almost depleted, owing to the heavy shipments that have been made, but by to-day there will be several tons stored there ready for use.

Twenty-eight names were added to the enlistment roll on board the receiving ship Vermont yesterday. An unusually large number of men applied, but many of them failed to pass the severe examination.

THE MAYFLOWER HURRIES TO SEA.

She Is Ordered from Newport to Join Capt. Sampson's Fleet.

NEWPORT, April 14.—This evening Commander Mackenzie of the torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower, received orders from the Navy Department directing him to sail at once for Key West, and there to join Capt. Sampson's fleet.

The Mayflower signaled to Commodore Kautz for permission to get under way, and the request being granted, the vessel quickly steamed out of the harbor, making sea preparations while leaving the harbor. Her outfit of Whitehead torpedoes were put on board this morning, and her hurried departure compels the trials of her torpedoes to be made at sea. She takes along a large supply of primers, fuses, and other supplies for the fleet.

CHINA REFUSES TO SELL SHIPS.

United States Offers to Replace Them with Others in Vain.

LONDON, April 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"China has declined to sell the United States three cruisers that are being built for her in Germany, although the American agents offered to replace them with four vessels."

The Holland Refused to Dive.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 14.—The submarine torpedo boat Holland swung out into the stream this afternoon and went around to Prince's Bay to do some "stunts" in her line. The Holland went the distance, eight miles, in fast time and behaved splendidly. Arrived at Prince's Bay the boat was made ready for a trip under the water, but when all was ready and the time for diving came there was no dive. The Holland would not go down, and after a couple of trials she headed back into the sound and was tied up again. The new lead ballast had not been properly stored and there was not enough of it. This trouble will be adjusted and the Holland will make a trial to-morrow.

To Transport Rapid-Fire Guns.

Bids were opened yesterday at the Army Building for the transportation to their destinations of the twenty-eight rapid-fire guns which have been purchased abroad for the army and are expected to arrive either by the cruiser New Orleans or by one of the Atlantic Transport Liners from England. Two of the guns will be sent to each of the following forts: Long Island Head, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Plum Island, L. I.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Tybee Island, Ga.; Hawkins Point, Md.; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Key West, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort St. Philip, La., and Fort Point Galveston, Texas.

Navy's Paymaster General.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President to-day nominated Edwin Stewart to be Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department.

Monitor Nahant Will Sail To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The monitor Nahant, which has her full crew aboard, and is ready to proceed to New York, will sail to-morrow.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Sturdy Americanism

No man can read the history of the United States as told in Ridpath's History of the World without increased respect and affection for "Old Glory."

Dr. Ridpath is intensely American and patriotic. Without vain boasting he recounts the achievements and deeds of our countrymen on land and sea in sentences and word pictures that stir the blood.

There is no sentiment more desirable to instill into the minds of our young men and women than love of country. There is no better way to do this than to make plain the reasons for being proud of America and American Citizenship. This Dr. Ridpath has done better than any other historian.

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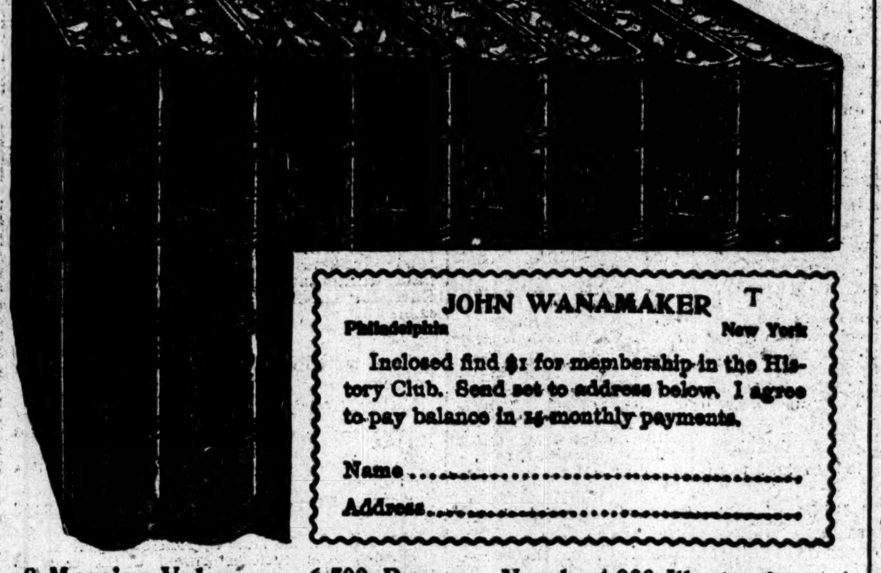

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Members may resign within ten days, and their payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimonials and full information sent free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Red D Line Steamer Venezuela and the Tug Hercules Bought by the Government.

NEW YORK AND PARIS WANTED

Details of the Sale of the Four American Line Fliers Being Arranged in Washington—Work of the Inspection Board.

The auxiliary fleet was increased yesterday by the purchase of the Red D Line steamship Venezuela and the Standard Oil Company's ocean-going tug Hercules. The former will be taken immediately to the navy yard for conversion into an armed cruiser. The Hercules will start to-morrow for Port Royal, S. C., where she will do tug duty for the present, but is destined to be eventually added to the mosquito fleet. Both vessels are exceptionally good of their class.

The Venezuela is an iron steamship, built in Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia, in 1889. She is 303 feet long, 40 feet in beam, and 28 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 2,843. She is fitted with three cylinder, triple expansion engines.

The Hercules is one of the most powerful tugs on the coast. She was built in Camden, N. J., in 1888, and is of iron. She is 101 feet long, 20 feet in beam, and 11 feet in depth, with a tonnage of 142. Her engines are triple expansion of a late pattern.

Concerning the reported purchase of the American Liners St. Louis and St. Paul by the Government, no definite news was obtained yesterday at the New York offices of the line. General Manager Clement A. Griscom, Jr., said that Clement A. Griscom, President of the company, was in Washington arranging the details of the sale. The vessels, he said, would be offered at a reasonable figure, and he did not think they would be taken under the postal subsidy act.

All Their Vessels Offered.

"We shall hold the vessels according to the Government's instructions," he said. "Any information further than that must come from Washington. We have offered all the vessels we have, and the Government will act at its pleasure. The New York and Paris are both better adapted for service as cruisers than the St. Louis or St. Paul. They were built in England under the Admiralty law, with an eye toward service in time of war. We have been notified that all four of the vessels are wanted, and I expect to hear definitely within a short time that they have been secured.

"Their withdrawal will not cripple this company's service in any way. We have about twenty other vessels to draw upon for the New York and Southampton service. Four of these vessels are under the American flag, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Connemaugh. Those under the British flag are the Berlin, Chester, Kensington, and Southwark. Under the Belgian flag we have the Noordland, Westernland, Rhineland, Friesland, Naderland, Wacsland, and Switzerland. In case our four biggest vessels are taken by the Government, the Berlin, Noordland, Westernland, and Friesland will take their places. Those vessels would be safe from privateers."

The St. Paul is on her way to this port, and is due to arrive to-morrow morning. The St. Louis arrived at Southampton yesterday, and as soon as she can be unloaded will sail for home. Both vessels will be converted into cruisers at Cramps' shipyard at Philadelphia. It is expected that about two weeks will be necessary for the work. This involves the removal of superfluous timber, changing the arrangement of the coal bunkers in order to protect the vitals, putting in magazines, and installing the armament.

The New York will leave Southampton to-morrow, and reach here a week later. The Paris left here last Wednesday, and is scheduled to be here again sixteen days hence. Few alterations will be required to convert these vessels into first-class cruisers.

Cunard Report Not Confirmed.

At the offices of the Cunard Line it was said that nothing was known of the reported negotiations by this Government for the purchase of the steamship Lucania.

"But," said General Manager Flood, "it is not necessary for the home company to notify us of such negotiations. The newspapers may prove to be right in this instance as they frequently have been in such cases of late."

Gustav H. Schwab, the American agent of the North German Lloyd Company, stated yesterday that in view of a published statement in a London paper that his company was arranging for the sale of the new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which is nearing completion, to the United States, he had cabled to the home office for information, and had been informed in reply that the statement was entirely without foundation. The vessel is not for sale.

"The North German Lloyd Company's negotiations for the sale of its vessels have been misrepresented," said Mr. Schwab. "The Spanish Government was anxious to buy the Saale and Spree, but the company for good reasons refused to part with them. They were not offered by the company for sale. The company did offer the steamship Aller to the United States Government over a week ago. No word has been received on the subject since then. Whether the company's offer will be accepted or not I am unable to say. The officials of the line have since agreed to sell not more than one of its vessels, and that to the United States only. If the Government wants the Aller it can have her. Otherwise she will not be sold."

Holland-America Vessels.

All of the steamers of the Holland-America Line have been offered to the Government with the exception of the Rotterdam. The company has as yet received no answer from the auxiliary board. The company's Assistant General Agent, J. R. Wierdsma, said yesterday that the inspection of the Amsterdam would take place Monday if the board decided to consider the offer. The Amsterdam is of 3,630 tonnage, 431 feet long, 39 feet beam, and is 30 feet deep. She can attain a speed of 15 knots.

The auxiliary board yesterday morning made a final inspection of the Morgan liner El Rio, and she sailed for Newport News to receive her armament.

The board yesterday afternoon inspected the steamers of the Mallory Line now in port. They are the Nueces, 3,700 tons; State of Texas, 1,800 tons, and Rio Grande, 2,700 tons. The vessels are utterly unsuitable for use as fighting vessels, but might be put to good service as transports.

Frank B. Jones, a well-known shipworker, was in consultation with the board yesterday regarding the sale of a number of Canadian steamers for use as transports. The names of the vessels and owners could not be learned, but they were said to be owned or controlled by the Wilson Line. Messrs. Jarvis and Sanderson of that line went to Washington yesterday to confer with Secretary Long regarding the same vessels, which are said to have been built originally for transports.

No News About the Nictheroy.

At the offices of Charles R. Flint & Co. it was stated yesterday that the purchase of the steamer Nictheroy by this Government had not yet been effected, so far as known. The vessel is still awaiting inspection of United States officials. Capt. Burnham, of Charles R. Flint & Co. yesterday offered for sale to the Government through the Naval Auxiliary Board the yachts Nada, Foinette, and Anita. These vessels are all small, but stanch and speedy and well adapted for use in the coast patrol or as dispatch boats. The Foinette, the largest of the trio, is a composite vessel of 116 tons, built by the Herreshoffs in 1889. She is 109 feet long, 18 feet beem, and 7 feet draught. She is owned by Robert Evans of Boston.

The Nada is a wooden vessel of 39 tons, built in 1893 from designs by Mosher. She is 85 feet long, 11.6 feet beam, and 3.4 feet draught. She is fitted with vertical triple expansion engines, and is very swift. She is owned by Clarence M. Busch. The Anita, designed by J. Lavillard, and owned by S. M. Provost of Philadelphia, is a wooden vessel 99 feet long, 15 feet beam, and 6.5 feet draught. Her gross tonnage is 74.

E. Burgess Warren's fast yacht Ellide is now being put in shape for service in case she may be required. The Ellide last Summer showed that for a short distance she was very fast, and on one occasion went a mile in 1 minute and 35 seconds. This was in a trial on the Hudson River. Like all boats of this kind, she can only go a short distance at this phenomenal rate of speed, but at the rate of 15 knots an hour she can steam a considerable distance. When the Auxiliary Board began to look for boats available for use in the navy the Ellide was offered, but it was declined because only vessels built of steel were wanted. Mr. Warren has since then had the boat put in shape, and it is said that he will offer her to the Government as soon as she is ready to be used, with the boats that are to serve as scouts along the coast. The Ellide is 80 feet long, 8 feet beam, and draws 3 feet and 6 inches. She was built from designs by C. D. Mosher.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was said today that the Navy Department was considering the chartering, instead of purchase, of the American Line ships. If it decides to buy any of the ships it will buy only the St. Louis and the St. Paul. Negotiations are pending for a number of other vessels, as the department realizes that time is limited for purchase of ships in foreign countries, and the home market is pretty well exhausted of ships that could be used as auxiliary vessels.

SPAIN'S NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo Expected at the Cape Verde Islands.

MADRID, April 14.—The Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo are expected at the Cape Verde Islands to-morrow.

LONDON, April 14.—It is reported this evening at Lloyds that the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo sailed April 9 from Puerto Rico "with secret instructions."

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 14.—Additional Spanish warships have arrived at the Cape Verde Islands.

Capt. Clark of the British steamship Silvia, which arrived here yesterday from San Juan, Puerto Rico, with sugar and coffee, said that when he left that port, on April 7, the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo were still there taking on coal, water, and provisions. Entire secrecy was maintained concerning their departure and the direction they would take.

The people of the island showed much care in avoiding discussion of politics in any way, but the stevedores told Capt. Clark frankly that the sentiment among the laboring classes was decidedly against Spanish rule, but it was dangerous to say so openly. When asked if they were Spaniards they replied diplomatically that they were Puerto Ricans.

When the Silvia left San Juan a rumor was current there that the United States had demanded $20,000,000 from Spain for the loss of the Maine. Of this amount $7,000,000 was for the vessel and $13,000,000 for the families of the victims. The people of Puerto Rico do not want war with the United States, which would injure the trade of the island, for, while its coffee is sent to Europe, the United States gets its sugar.

The young Canadian, said to be a correspondent of a New York newspaper, who was thrown into jail on March 25 on suspicion of trying to obtain plans of the fortifications of the island, it was rumored, was to be tried by military court-martial on the Saturday or Monday following the day the Silvia sailed. No concern whatever was shown for his fate, so completely are the people under the pressure of Spanish rule. He is in jail a second time for the same offense, having been arrested for carrying a camera.

FLYING SQUADRON SIGHTED.

The Chickahominy Meets the Vessels Off Cape Henry—Auxiliary Cruisers at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 14.—The Flying Squadron is still manoeuvring in the vicinity of Capes Henry and Charles, and unless supplementary orders are received from Washington at the Cape Henry station before morning, it is quite probable that the ships under command of Commodore Schley may return to Hampton Roads some time during the day. The first report of the position of the squadron was brought in shortly before noon to-day by the Chesapeake and Ohio steamship Chickahominy, Capt. Furneaux, from London.

Capt. Furneaux stated that the entire squadron of five warships at 7:30 o'clock this morning was thirty miles off Cape Henry. At that hour, he said, the vessels were being put through manoeuvres and squadron evolutions. Gun practice was being indulged in freely, and, judging from the reports of the men on the Chickahominy, all of the ships were testing their heaviest guns. The manoeuvres were being directed from the Brooklyn by flag signals. Capt. Furneaux and his English officers and crew were strongly impressed with the formidable appearance of the Flying Squadron and spoke highly of the way the ships moved about without exertion.

As the Chickahominy passed the flagship she dipped her colors, and the Brooklyn responded. Commander William H. Emory, who will be the chief officer of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, is in the city. He was present when the Yosemite was placed in commission by the raising of the commander's pennant to the forepeak. The Yosemite will be in condition to leave the shipyard on the 22d.

The Solace will certainly sail for Key West next Thursday. The El Rio, which has been named Dixie, is expected to arrive at the shipyard on Saturday. It is believed that, by rush work, she will be able to get away with the Yosemite. It is not unlikely that the cruiser Nictheroy, purchased from the Brazilian Government, will come to the shipyard for a thorough overhauling. The Nictheroy was built at this yard for the Morgan Line, and was formerly the El Cid.

AFTER TORPEDO CATCHERS.

The United States Negotiating for Two Fast Vessels Building at Kiel for Brazil.

BERLIN, April 14.—According to advices from Kiel, the United States is negotiating for the purchase of the torpedo catchers Timburi and Tupy, now building at the Germania yards for Brazil, which offers more ships for sale. Holland also is inclined to sell two armored cruisers.

The Timburi and Tupy are capable of twenty-three knots an hour, admirably adapted for harbor defense, and, despite the lightness of their armor, calculated through their speed and armament to encounter far more formidable looking vessels.

It is said here that all the American officers on furlough in Europe have been ordered home forthwith.

Efforts to Purchase Cruisers.

LONDON, April 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It is reported at Kiel that negotiations are afoot between the United States and Japan, Chile, Argentina, and The Netherlands for the purchase of cruisers."

TO CUT THE GRESHAM IN TWO.

How the Revenue Cutter Will Be Taken from Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 14.—Capt. John Wilkie Collins of Washington, Engineer in Chief of the United States Cutter Service, and James W. Lee of Baltimore, Md., Naval Constructor R. C. S., are at this post with Contractor James Reilly of New York City making arrangements for receiving the cutter Gresham, which has been ordered by the Government to join the naval fleet. On the recommendation of the above officials Mr. Reilly this evening was awarded the contract by the Secretary of the Treasury for cutting the steamer Gresham in two and pontooning the sections down through the St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal, where they will be rejoined. The Gresham is now at Cleveland awaiting the opening of the Welland Canal, and will arrive here on the 27th, under her own power.

The work of separating has been sublet to the St. Lawrence Marine Railway Company of this city. After clearing from Montreal the Gresham goes direct to the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, and will be fitted out as a torpedo boat destroyer, her armament being one five-inch gun, three four-inch rifles, six six-pounders, six machine guns, and two eight-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes. She can make twenty-one knots an hour.

EXODUS FROM CUBA GOES ON.

Many People Leave for South America and Jamaica.

HAVANA, April 14.—The steamer San Augustin, which is leaving for South American ports, will have among her passengers many people who are going to South America in order to be out of the way should war break out.

Advices just received here from the City of Santiago de Cuba say many families have combined to charter a British steamer for the purpose of transporting them to Jamaica until the end of the hostilities between the United States and Spain, which are looked upon there as being imminent.

SWITZERLAND HOLDS ALOOF.

Proposition to Offer Mediation Rejected by the Bundesrath.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 14.—The suggestion made yesterday by the National Council that the Bundesrath consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain was brought before the Bundesrath to-day and was unanimously rejected.

Policeman Stabbed in a Saloon.

Policeman Cornelius O'Donnell of the West Thirtieth Street Station was stabbed at 12:30 o'clock this morning in the saloon at 502 Sixth Avenue. The place was closed by the police some weeks ago, but it was soon reopened by James Conry. Complaints were made, and Capt. Sheehan yesterday sent O'Donnell to the place to investigate. When he got up to leave he was suddenly surrounded by waiters and "bouncers," and, he alleges, the proprietor, Conry, was the ringleader. Policemen Conway and Sullivan heard the noise, and rushed to O'Donnell's assistance. They were joined by half a dozen other policemen, and the mob was clubbed into quiet. Proprietor Conry was taken to the station and held on the charge of felonious assault. Policeman O'Donnell's wounds were dressed by a New York Hospital surgeon.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

VOLUNTEERS NOT MILITIA.

War Department Says State Troops Could Not Invade Cuba—A Call for Enlistments Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Department is greatly disappointed because the Senate resolution in reference to intervention in Cuba authorizes the President to call out the militia instead of authorizing him to call for volunteers. It is contended that if all the militia of the United States were called out there would still not be and could not be an army for the invasion of Cuba, or for carrying on an offensive war. The substitution of the word "volunteers" for "militia" would be, in the opinion of the department, all that is necessary, although it would be better to re-enact the law of July 22, 1861, which authorized Mr. Lincoln to call for volunteers.

Army officers say that no army for offensive warfare can be organized out of militia; not because the militia would not make good troops, but because they cannot be sent out of the country. This was understood by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is said, but the word volunteers was stricken out of the original draught of the resolution and militia inserted, because it is the word used in the Constitution. It is now hoped by the department that another resolution will be passed immediately authorizing the call for volunteers.

Secretary of War Alger and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt were again in consultation to-day about joint plans of the army and navy in the event of war. These conferences have not done away with or taken the place of the conferences of the joint War and Navy Board, composed of Col. Wagner of the War Department and Capt. Barker of the Navy Department. This board is still engaged in considering detailed plans of campaign.

The War Department is availing itself of the delay in passing the war resolution by procuring a very large amount of war stores in Europe and in this country. Factories are working double time to fill the orders of the department, and every ship from Europe brings ammunition for the army. This is being rushed now, as the commencement of hostilities will immediately put a stop to purchases.

The order for the organization of the 150,000 volunteers that the War Department is expecting the President to call for is ready to be sent out as soon as the resolution is passed and the President issues his call for troops. The apportionment of the troops has been made among the several States, and the call will probably ask that the Governors call for the volunteering of militia organizations. This would procure for the army the cream of the soldiery of the Union. The militia could not, of course, volunteer as separate organizations, but could volunteer as individuals and keep up their organizations, and would probably retain their present officers. The Navy Department is too busy and too cautious to talk much. The Strategy Board had its daily meeting to-day.

POSTAL EMPLOYES IN WAR.

Postmaster General Gary Issues an Order About Leaves.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Numerous letters having been received at the Post Office Department containing inquiries from postal employes as to the conditions upon which they could go to the front in the event of hostilities, Postmaster General Gary to-day issued the following:

> Ordered.—That in the event of a call upon any regular militia organization to enter the military service of the United States, such officers, clerks, letter carriers, or other employes of the Post Office Department or of Post Offices, or of the Railway Mail Service, who may be members of such organizations, or who may enlist in the military or naval service of the United States, will, upon application, be granted, (as far as possible without serious impairment to the postal service,) leaves of absence without pay, their position to be held open awaiting their return, and to be filled during their absence in the military or naval service by such temporary appointments or details as may be practicable.
>
> Leaves of absence, under like conditions, will be granted Postmasters upon application to the department at offices which can be placed in charge of persons acceptable to the sureties and to the department. Such leaves can be extended from time to time but not beyond the date of the expiration of the Postmaster's commission.
>
> JAMES A. GARY, Postmaster General.

GEN. LEE DECLINES A RECEPTION.

He Hesitates Because He Holds an Official Position.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee declined to-day the honor of the reception tendered him. When the committee waited upon him to-day to receive his final decision he started his speech of declination in a characteristic manner.

"Look here, boys," he said in a matter-of-fact tone, "I haven't done a thing that either one of you or any American citizen would not have done, and I don't see why there should be any fuss made about it.

"Now, I don't want you to think I am ungrateful, for I am not, but I have studied over the matter, and I feel satisfied that it would be better not to have the reception. I don't want anybody for an instant to think that I wish to put myself forward, and I must decline your most kind offer."

One of Gen. Lee's most intimate friends said that one reason for his not wanting the reception was that he recognized the fact that he occupied an official position, and felt a hesitancy in accepting any formal demonstration on this account.

WAR INSURANCE RATES JUMP.

Marine Underwriters Grow Timid—A Large Business Done.

Marine war risks made another sharp advance yesterday. Rates on vessels sailing for the southeast coast of South America were quoted at 4 per cent., or double Wednesday's quotations. The President of one of the largest companies declined to name rates on vessels bound for Cuba or Puerto Rico. The volume of business was unusually large. One of the best-known exporting firms in this city, according to report, placed over $1,000,000 of war insurance before noon. The average rate is said to have been about 3¼ per cent. London cables indicate a stiffening of rates with active demand.

The position of the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo was a matter of anxiety, as was also the confirmed report that the Hamburg-American steamships Columbia and Normannia had passed into Spanish hands. The British companies generally quoted lower rates yesterday than their competitors. One company charged the following rates: On British bottoms from Gulf ports, ¼ per cent.; American bottoms from New York, New Orleans, or Galveston, ¾ per cent.; American bottoms from New York to Colon, the Spanish Main, or the Venezuelan coast, 1 per cent.; American sailing vessels from San Francisco and China, 2 per cent.; neutral vessels from China, ¾ per cent.; Ward Line vessels, 1 per cent.

GEN. ROE STANDS BY HIS OPINION

Declares Again that State Troops Can Be Sent to Foreign Countries.

Major Gen. Roe of the National Guard of the State of New York does not agree with Major Morrison, Judge Advocate, United States Army, as to the power of the President in ordering out the State militia in the event of war.

Major Morrison holds that the President could not order the militia out of the United States to do military duty, while Major Gen. Roe quotes for his authority the section of the Revised Statutes which provides for the mustering of State troops into the United States service, and holds that it gives President McKinley the power to send the citizen soldiers, upon their becoming National troops, to other States or foreign countries.

Jamaica's Interests Threatened.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 14.—The officials of the Colonial Government regard the possibility of a United States protectorate over Cuba as likely to be hurtful to Jamaica, as, they say, it would engage capital for the former island which otherwise would be employed here.

Two Arrests for a Woman's Death.

Mrs. Julia Mathews was found dead in her room at 19 Hancock Street last night. The police think the cause was alcoholism. Coroner Fitzpatrick, who examined the body, found that blood had oozed from her mouth, and thought death might have been due to other causes. He ordered the arrest of the woman's husband and Joseph Posse, a painter, of 148 Bleecker Street, who were with the woman shortly before she died. An autopsy will be performed to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

Callers at Executive Mansion Learn that He Prefers the House Resolutions to Those of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At both ends of the Capitol to-day there were expressions of preference among members of Congress for the Cuban resolutions of the Senate rather than those of the House. The sentiment of a dispatch read by Senator Penrose, during the session of the Senate, in which the House resolutions were described as "dish-water," as compared with those of the Senate, found many echoes of approval.

In view of these remarks, it was spoken of as strange that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had reported a resolution so indecisive as that passed by the House seemed to be in general estimation. There had been frequent consultations between leading members of both committees; Mr. Adams, who is acting as Chairman of the House committee during the unfortunate illness of Mr. Hitt, knew just what the resolution of the Senate would be, and it was the impression in the House until the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was made that the two houses would adopt identical language.

Yesterday's report that the President would be satisfied with the Foraker resolutions, without the proposed amendment for recognition, appeared to have a sound basis of authority. To-day, however, the opinions of the White House was discovered to be against the Foraker resolutions as reported by the entire Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Senators went to call upon the President by request, it appeared. Among them were Gorman, Faulkner, and Gray, Democrats, and Aldrich, Hanna, Sewell, and Allison, Republicans.

These callers, as well as members of the Cabinet, speedily made known the fact discovered in conversation with the President and his advisers that the President preferred the smoother and less abrupt language of the House resolution to the drastic terms of the resolution of the Senate. The House resolution was referred to as the more diplomatic in its form, and while it was admitted that the time for diplomacy was past, there was a strong desire by the Administration that the amenities of diplomacy should not be altogether lost sight of in treating a matter that must be subjected to the criticism of the whole civilized world.

It does not appear, from the reported conversations with the President, that he objected to immediate action or to the emphatic purpose expressed in the Senate resolutions. Neither does it appear that the President, in any conversation, suggested that the Senate resolutions "might offend Spain." This suggestion was at once considered to be an utterly mistaken report of anything that had been said. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations expected to offend Spain.

There is not the slightest doubt in the House among members on either side that the President will sign any resolution sent to him, and that he will sign it without hesitation. The rumor that he would refuse to sign a resolution calling upon him to recognize the Republic of Cuba cannot be traced to its author, and is spurned as ridiculous at the White House. The reason given for the alleged contemplated veto was that the President would regard a demand by Congress for recognition as a violation of his prerogative.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. J. Train, United States Navy; Bellamy Storer, United States Belgian Minister.

ASTOR—J. H. Holden, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Collector D. B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.; R. J. MacHugh and E. G. La Page, London.

GRAND—Pope Washington, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, Waterbury.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Plunkett, Adams, Mass.; State Senator E. C. Baker, Plattsburg.

WINDSOR—Major Furlong, Victoria, B. C.; D. Felix, Puerto Rico.

WALDORF—Count de Garetz, Paris; Morton Mitchell, Washington; Lieut. Col. J. B. Maclean, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ballard, J. O., & Co., Malone, N. Y.; J. O. Ballard, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks and velvets; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Dietrich, gloves; 115 Worth Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street.
Connihan, L. E., Wheeling, West Va.; dressmaker.
Crosby & Hill, Wilmington, Del.; W. K. Crosby, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cooney, J. J., Cohoes, N. Y.; shoe dealer.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.
Dodd, I. M., Wyalusing, Penn.; millinery.
Dewes, W. H., Muskegon, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dyer, H. F., Dansville, N. Y.; dry goods and carpets.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics; 2 Walker Street.
Fairchild, A. C., Towanda, Penn.; groceries; Smith & McNell's Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Farwell, cotton yarns; 115 Worth Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Huff, Andrews & Thomas, Roanoke, Va.; F. B. Thomas, dry goods; J. Lee, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Haeff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Horne, Normecutt & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. W. Diven and S. C. Barbour, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hait, C. E., Sharon, Penn.; jeweler.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; O. G. Robbins, millinery; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Jones, linens and white goods; 236 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.
Jones & Ebersbach, Pomeroy, Ohio; E. Jones, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johnson, F. S., & Co., Wolcott, N. Y.; C. E. Johnson, dry goods.
Kaiser, J. H., Jamestown, N. Y.; jeweler; St. Denis Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.
Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Michaels, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
McHenry, J., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Ryan, shirt waists; Park Avenue Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. Wilcox, millinery; 55 White Street.
Meinike, Carl, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; grocers; 519 West Forty-seventh Street.
Newell, E. A., Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; W. A. Megraw, stationery; Grand Hotel.
Olney, W. D., Middletown, N. Y.; drugs.
O'Donnell & Gilbride Company, Lowell, Mass.; P. Gilbride, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
O'Connor, E. & M., Taberg, N. Y.; Miss M. O'Connor, millinery.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. W. McGarry, laces and embroideries, 55 White Street.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rheim, H., San Antonio, Texas; dry goods; New York Hotel.
Reed, William, & Son, Huntingdon, Penn.; W. Reed, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Righter, J. M., & Co., Mount Carmel, Penn.; J. M. Righter, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sunshine, Kohn & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Kaufman, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Eldredge, stationery; 454 Broome Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street.
Standish, B. T., Lockport, N. Y.; drugs and groceries; Empire House.
Standish, C., Lockport, N. Y.; drugs and groceries; Empire House.
Strandbury, F. O., Jamestown, N. Y.; furniture.
Woodhull, Henry, Bridgeport, Conn.; groceries.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. K. Miller, piece goods; 56 Worth Street.
Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.
Woodburn, J. & R. H., Franklin, Penn.; R. H. Woodburn, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, dry goods, 855 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Weill, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. G. Davis, upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, domestics and dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
York, John W., Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Ehbach, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Zevely, Mrs. M. M., Wheeling, West Va.; dressmaker.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:10 A. M.—35 Monroe Street; A. Iseberg; damage, $5.
5:40 A. M.—286 Sixth Avenue; Willgerodt & Co.; damage, $800.
8:45 A. M.—32 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mrs. Frederick Taylor; damage, $50.
1:15 P. M.—315 West One Hundred and Third Street; Charles Peterson; damage, $2,500.
2:30 P. M.—64 Fulton Street; Jewish Synagogue; damage slight.
4:10 P. M.—139 West Fourteenth Street; George Dickson; damage, $100.
6:10 P. M.—785 Park Avenue; Henry Gifford; damage, $15.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1:30 A. M.—1,059 Van Alst Avenue; Frederick Boley; damage, $25.
10:45 A. M.—67 Sherman Street; John Federkin; damage, $200.

SENATE'S MAINE INQUIRY

The Testimony of Gen. Lee and Naval Officers Before the Committee Given in Full.

SUSPICION POINTS AT WEYLER

His Incriminating Letter and Telegram—Blanco Exonerated—Havana Could Be Forced to Surrender —Time for Invasion.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public today. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but also much that was taken before, and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee on the 12th inst. In this statement Gen. Lee said that he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana Harbor by Morro Castle within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No, Sir; I had no reason to suspect anything of the sort up to that time." He then went on to say that Gen. Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Gen. Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of a genuine letter. The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Señor Guzman, and it read as follows:

"Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of Feb. 18."

Weyler's Telegram and Letter.

Gen. Lee said that this telegram had never before been published, and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said:

"I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I cabled the State Department a few days after the board assembled that it was almost certain that the explosion was from the exterior. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well.

"I do not think Gen. Blanco, the present Captain and Governor General of the Island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sitting in my room at the hotel, and from the balcony of the hotel I could hear this. I heard the explosion and saw a great column of fire go up in the air. A few moments after ascertaining that it was the Maine, I went right down to the palace and I asked for Gen. Blanco. He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it, and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana; but I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business."

Gen. Lee said that he had seen a copy of a telegram from Admiral Manterolla, dated in Havana, prior to the explosion of the Maine, to the Spanish commission in London, asking the commission to "hurry up the electrical cables." "Whether that referred to wire for submarine mines or torpedoes, I do not know," he continued. "I tried to ascertain if any of the wire or electrical cables had arrived there, but they came on Spanish ships, and I could not find out."

His Informant Might Be Killed.

Gen. Lee said that this testimony in regard to Manterolla, and also that with reference to the Weyler telegram, had been furnished to the court of inquiry which investigated the Maine disaster, but had not been sent to Congress nor published because of a request of his made to the State Department not to make them public, "as I was afraid the Spanish papers there would republish it and they would probably kill the man that gave it to me."

Continuing this testimony Gen. Lee said that ten minues after the explosion he was at the palace talking to Gen. Blanco, and that the latter gave him an order for a boat to take him out into the harbor. Senator Morgan asked if, when he got to the water's edge, he saw any lights burning.

"I did not notice that," said Gen. Lee, "but I have made inquiries since, and have ascertained that no electric lights went out. I sent for electric light men and gas men. Some gas jets went out in one or two places, caused by the shock or something, but I could not ascertain from these men that a single electric light went out. One of the electric light men whom I called up is a friend of mine, and he sent for the man who has direct charge of the lights, who came to my office. This man said he had not heard of any such thing. I said I want to know with certainty. The man then made an exploration of an hour or two, and returned, saying that with the exception of one electric light near the harbor, and one at another place not very far distant, where he thought perhaps the lights might have gone out by the shock, no other electric lights went out."

Spanish Officers Rejoiced.

Gen. Lee also said that he had not felt the shock of the explosion at his hotel.

"Have you heard since the explosion of the Maine any expression by Spanish officers in relation to it, indicating their pleasure at the act?" asked Senator Frye.

Gen. Lee responded: "I heard two or three days afterward from various persons who came in, that there was a good deal of rejoicing among some of the officers. All reports I got said they were drinking champagne, quite a thing to do in honor of the event, and in different portions of the city officers were making merry. I attribute it to the fact that what they considered almost an enemy's battleship had been blown up, and it was that much in their favor." He said that he had not heard any threats of or allusions to the destruction of the Maine previous to the explosion. Senator Lodge asked if he had heard of an attempt on the Montgomery.

"I heard," responded Gen. Lee, "that there was something of that sort one evening, but I believe, upon investigation, it was found that it did not amount to anything."

The following colloquy between Senator Foraker and Gen. Lee brought out some further opinions of the General in regard to the destruction of the Maine.

Senator Foraker—You think that no novice could have destroyed the Maine?

Maine Blown Up by an Expert.

Consul General Lee—Oh, no, Sir. The man who did the work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts and knew all about it. It was very well done.

Senator Foraker—A man who had expert knowledge, necessarily?

Gen. Lee—Yes, Sir.

Senator Clark—And who must have had knowledge of the location of the torpedo?

Consul General Lee—Yes. I never have been certain that the submarine explosive was placed there prior to the entrance of the Maine into the harbor. It might have been done afterward. The Maine was anchored to a buoy by some little chain. A vessel swinging around that way sometimes gets at various places all around the circle. When she would swing off that way, with the bow next to the buoy, and these boats plying about the harbor all the time, anybody could go pretty well in front of her on a dark night and drop one of these submarine mines of 500 pounds. They have fingers, as it were, and as the boat goes around it would touch the finger, which makes contact and explodes the mine. That might have been done after the Maine got in there and not be discovered. One or two men rowing quietly in a boat could drop it off the stern of the boat on a dark night, though Sigsbee had his patrols out. A boat would not have been noticed, because boats go there always to a late hour of the night. The harbor is full of these little boats. A mine weighs about 500 pounds, and I suppose it would take two or three men—one man to row and probably three or four to handle the mine.

Spaniards Want Annexation.

In reply to a question from Senator Gray, Gen. Lee said that the Spanish population is not especially hostile toward the United States, his language being as follows:

"I do not think they are now. They were. But the Spanish portion are principally the merchants, commission merchants, shopkeepers, and all this agitation is affecting very much their business. A great many of them, while they give expression to great loyalty, are really annexationists, because they think it is the only way out of the trouble. They would much prefer annexation to the United States to a Cuban Republic, fearing that discrimination would be made against them in some way, and would rather trust to the United States than to the Cubans."

Senator Gray—How as to the Cuban part of the population?

Gen. Lee—They are generally all for free Cuba.

Senator Cullom—What is the condition of the reconcentrados out in the country?

Gen. Lee—Just as bad as in Gen. Weyler's day. It has been relieved a good deal by supplies sent from the United States, but that has ceased now.

The Chairman—How about the Spaniards?

Gen. Lee—Gen. Blanco published a proclamation rescinding Gen. Weyler's bando, as they call it there, but it has had no practical effect, for in the first place these people have no place to which to go; the houses have been burned down; there is nothing but the bare land there, and it takes them two months before they can raise the first crop. In the next place, they are afraid to go out from the lines of the towns, because the roving bands of Spanish guerrillas, as they are called, would kill them. So they stick right in at the edges of towns just like they did, with nothing to eat except what they can get from charity; the Spanish have nothing to give.

Suspension of Hostilities Vain.

Senator Lodge—What does this cessation of hostilities spoken of in the last few days amount to?

Gen. Lee—Nothing; practically nothing—the armistice amounts to nothing.

Senator Daniel—Do you know the conditions of it?

Gen. Lee—I saw Gen. Blanco's proclamation, which said the Queen Regent, at the request of his Holiness the Pope, had issued an armistice; but that is not worth the paper it is written on, because a truce or armistice between two contending forces requires the consent of both before it can be of any practical effect, and it will not have the consent of the insurgents.

Senator Lodge—What offer did he make to the insurgents?

Gen. Lee—This occurred just about the time I left and I do not know. I suppose he just relies upon that proclamation. He says the various Spanish officers in different parts of the island will see that it goes into effect.

In response to an inquiry from Senator Frye as to his reasons for saying that the insurgents would pay no attention to the armistice, Gen. Lee said:

"Because every attempt so far to make terms or to make peace or to buy the insurgents or their leaders has met with signal failure; and whatever may be said about old Gen. Gomez, he is, in my humble opinion, fighting that war in the only way it can be done—scattering his troops out, because to concentrate would be to starve, having no commissary train and no way to get supplies. They come in sometimes for the purpose of making some little raid, where he thinks it will do something; but he has given orders, so I have always been informed, not to fight, not to become engaged, not to lose their cartridges; and sometimes when he gets into a fight each man is ordered not to fire more than two cartridges. When Gen. Weyler was there he went out after him sometimes, and they would move up to a column of fire, and sometimes flank the column. The Spanish soldiers would deploy and throw out skirmishers, and the Cubans, like Indians, would go into the woods, valleys, and mountain sides, and scatter out, and wait until the Spanish troops were gone. The Spanish troops would countermarch and go back to town, three men killed and ten or twelve wounded.

Cubans Would Have No Truce.

Senator Clark—You think the insurgents would not accept any such terms?

Gen. Lee—No, Sir, I do not think it would be safe for any Spanish officer to go out under a flag of truce. They could not buy the insurgents. Every time they went out to buy them they (the insurgents) killed them.

Senator Mills—How much provisions have they in store for the army? How long can they maintain their forces there without bringing in more provisions?

Gen. Lee—They are living there almost from hand to mouth—the Spaniards and the citizens in the town of Havana also. I made some inquiries on that point just before I left. They have a good many barrels of flour and a good deal of rice, and some potatoes, but not a great many, and a little lard; but everything that the town of Havana has received in the last four or five or six months has been from the United States by steamers from New York, New Orleans, and Tampa.

Senator Mills—Can they get no subsistence from the island?

Gen. Lee—Nothing more than from the floor, (indicating.) The way the insurgents do is this: They have little patches of sweet potatoes—everything grows there very abundantly in a short time—and Irish potatoes and fruits. They drive their pigs and cattle into the valleys and hillsides, and they use those and scatter out. That is the reason why they all scatter out. A great many are planting. The insurgents plant crops in many parts of the island. Speaking about the armistice, they have not been interfered with much since Gen. Blanco came there. With the exception of the campaign of Gen. Pando in the eastern part of the island, there have been very few military operations inaugurated by the Spanish. So it has been practically a sort of a truce for some time—the insurgents, because they did not want to fight and because it was against orders to fight.

EASY TO CONQUER CUBA.

Gen. Lee Says Havana Would Surrender Soon If Blockaded.

"Suppose Havana was blockaded," said Senator Mills, "so that no provisions could go in, would the people there have any way to get any?"

"None whatever," responded Gen. Lee. "The town would surrender in a short while."

Gen. Lee said that all but about 300,000 Spaniards of the population of Cuba, which is about 1,500,000, were Cubans.

"Are all the Cubans friendly to the insurgents?" asked Senator Foraker.

"I never saw one that was not," responded Gen. Lee.

Gen. Lee said that he had expended all but about $5,000 of the $50,000 appropriated for the relief of the American citizens in Cuba.

Senator Morgan asked if it was a matter of actual necessity to feed them, to which Gen. Lee replied:

"They were practically in the condition of all the other inhabitants of the island. They had very little to work at. There were not many sugar plantations in operation, nor tobacco places, and they were suffering like everybody else."

Senator Cullom asked if the Spanish army got any of the supplies sent by the United States.

"No, Sir," said Gen. Lee. "Occasionally they might have gotten a little here and there."

Senator Frye asked various questions in regard to the physical condition of the Spanish soldiers and the method of providing for them, of which the following are specimens, with their replies:

Senator Frye—What is the condition of the Spanish soldiers there in the island?

Consul General Lee—Very bad.

Senator Frye—As to clothing and subsistence, how are they?

Consul General Lee—They are badly clothed and very badly fed; not well organized; not drilled. Nobody ever saw Spanish soldiers drill.

Comment on Miss Barton's Departure.

Senator Frye—If Spain has really appropriated $600,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrados, as it is stated, do you believe that that will be given to those people and that their own soldiers will be left to starve?

Consul General Lee—Oh, no. There will be very little of it paid to anybody.

Senator Foraker—What will become of it?

Consul General Lee—They will divide it up here and there—a piece taken off here and a piece taken off there. I do not believe they have appropriated anything of the kind. I see those things on paper always.

Senator Frye—You would have no confidence in it and would not advise us to have any confidence in it?

Consul General Lee—Not a particle.

Gen. Lee said, in response to a question from Senator Morgan, that there were Americans left on the island, for whom there is no provision since he had left. He thought there would have to be active steps for their relief, as they are suffering and starving there now every day. He said he thought Miss Clara Barton would have remained, to take charge of the distribution of supplies, "but, very much to my surprise, she turned around and came out the same day we did, bringing every Red Cross."

Miss Barton had said she thought there was going to be war, and that she had better get out. "She told me coming back," said Gen. Lee, "that the Red Cross policy was to go behind the guns, and not in front of them."

Senator Frye asked: "What, in your judgment, is the possibility of Spain conquering the insurgents and restoring peace to the island?"

Consul General Lee—I do not think there is the slightest possibility of their doing it at all in any way.

Senator Cullom—Provided they do not starve them all to death?

His Report to President Cleveland.

Consul General Lee—The same condition of things existed when Mr. Cleveland asked me to go down there last June a year ago. I gave him a report three weeks after I got there, in which I told him there was no chance, in my opinion, of the Spaniards ever suppressing that insurrection, nor was there any chance of the insurrectionists expelling the Spanish soldiers from the island. That report is in the State Department somewhere to-day, and if I had to write it over I would not dot an "i" or cross a "t," although I have been there nearly two years since then.

In response to an inquiry from Senator Lodge for his opinion of the insurgent Government, Gen. Lee said:

"I have never thought that the insurgents had anything except the skeleton form of a Government—a movable capital. I asked them one day why they did not have some permanent capital, and I think they gave a very good reason. They said it would require a large force to protect and defend it, and they could not afford to mass up their men there; that the capital and the Government officers had to move where they could be safest."

Good Time to Invade Cuba.

Gen. Lee said he did not know any of the officials connected with their civil government. The armed force would number probably 31,000 or 32,000. The number has been up probably as high as 36,000 or 37,000 men well armed. The ammunition varies. The Spanish force was possibly 55,000 or 56,000, but not drilled, not organized nor officered well.

In response to questions from Senator Daniel, Gen. Lee said that an American army of occupation could go into the island with safety now.

"I mean on account of climate and so on," said Senator Daniel, to which Gen. Lee responded: "Account of the climate and on account of everything else."

Gen. Lee said that when he left Havana the Spanish troops had not been paid for about nine months, nor the Spanish officers for about four months.

Senator Daniel asked: "Do you think Gen. Blanco was lacking in courtesy to you on leaving the island?"

Gen. Lee—"I went with the British Consul General. I saw Dr. Congosto, the secretary to the General. I told Dr. Congosto that I had received instructions to leave the island and go to the United States and I called to pay my final respects and would like to see Gen. Blanco. He asked me to sit down and said he would go and let him know. He went off and staid about fifteen minutes and came back and said the General said please excuse him; he was not well and was lying down. I told Dr. Congosto then to say good-bye to him and turned around and left.

Senator Daniel—Was there any demonstrations of ill-will toward you as you left?

Gen. Lee—When we were coming out on the steamer Saturday evening there was some hallooing, cat calling, and whistling and some Spanish expressions, "mean cowards, running away," and so on. I think that was confined to the lower order of men, however.

NAVAL OFFICERS' OPINIONS.

Testimony of Admiral Irwin and Capt. Sigsbee About the Explosion.

Admiral John Irwin, a torpedo expert, appeared before the committee on the 2d inst. He said that he had been in the Harbor of Havana as a pilot hundreds of times, and that he was there a great deal while he was employed in laying the West India cable system, and was there much of the time during the rebellion from 1868 to 1871. At that time the Spaniards were bitterly hostile toward the Americans, and said that on one occasion the Americans during that war were fired on by the Spaniards in a café, a number of persons being killed and wounded.

Asked as to his opinion, he said it was that the destruction of the Maine was caused by the explosion of a submarine mine. "If," he said, "the mine had been laid originally to communicate with a magazine on shore, and then they had changed their minds and wished to use it for a ship, it would have been a very simple operation to detach the cable from the shore magazine and convey the ends surreptitiously to the ship. Any one versed in handling and knowing the ground would have no difficulty, or the cable might have been tapped from any ship and the splice made. It could have been made in the space of half an hour under the cover of darkness without any one having any knowledge of it except the parties implicated."

He said that torpedo mines are planted at exactly known points, and there would have been no difficulty at all for people on shore to know the exact location of the ship and that it was over a mine. He said he was not surprised that there were no dead fish the next day. "A boy can explode a little dynamite on the surface of the water and stir up quite a number of dead fish if there are any fish there," he said, "and, again, during my work in Mobile Bay, which is a fine fish-producing water, in three or four weeks' work I never saw one dead fish." He went on then to relate several experiences confirming this opinion.

Capt. Sigsbee's Theory Related.

Capt. Sigsbee, in command of the Maine at the time of the disaster, was examined on the 31st of March. He repeated his opinion that the Maine was destroyed by a mine, but in his opinion no larger than could be planted near the vessel at any time in broad daylight, and under direct vision with the means available in Havana for that purpose. He thought twelve men, having mutual confidence and preserving secrecy, could have planted it, and that it could have been done while the ordinary discipline and watchfulness was observed on the ship. A ship moored at a harbor would swing around to a given point where a mine might be located, and when it should reach that point the mine would be exploded. He thought it could have been planted from a scow between decks. There were, he said, a lot of idle army officers in Havana, and while he would not charge them with anything he thought it not out of place to speak of the possibilities of the case. Capt. Sigsbee said he had shown a sketch involving these theories to Capt. Sampson, who had also commanded a torpedo station, and had asked him if a vessel could drop a mine like the one he had described instantly, and that Capt. Sampson and other officers had replied that it could and that twelve men could do it. "That," said Capt. Sigsbee, "is the real reason I have asked to have the Montgomery taken away. If they were going to do anything to blow us up, I wanted to have it done with a smaller vessel. They had no vigilance whatever, and no guard over us or our vessels. Their vigilance was great where their own vessels were concerned. Their boats were coming and going all the time, and they generally refused to answer when we hailed them. When they did reply, it was generally in an impudent manner."

In reply to a question, Capt. Sigsbee said he thought it possible that the explosion could have occurred "without the knowledge of the higher officials." Continuing, he said that it was a curious fact that the officers of the deck said the vessel had never swung before in the particular direction in which it swung on the night of the explosion, and, continuing, he said:

The Maine's Fighting Position.

"The Maine is lying now in about the position she would have taken to play on the Spanish batteries. Now, if a mine had been planted there, I assume it would have been planted in just that place. If only one had been planted, it would have been just there."

In reply to a question as to what examination the Spanish board made of the accident, Capt. Sigsbee said:

"They had not done anything for a week; had not been down at all. Our people laughed at them. They did very little work on the wreck; it was absurd as compared with our work."

Capt. Sigsbee said that the keel plate was driven up about thirty feet from its normal place by the explosion.

Asked why he had advised that no war vessels be sent to Havana after the explosion, Capt. Sigsbee replied:

"In the first place, there was a great deal of excitement, and I wanted to work along without men-of-war and to allay the excitement in the city; and in the next place, if there were any more mines, I did not want any more war vessels blown up. Up to that time I had strongly recommended that the Indiana be sent there just to show them that the Maine was not the only vessel in the navy or the most powerful. After that time I had no more confidence in the people. Treachery had been shown us, and there was no special care for us; they had not attempted to protect us as we did the Vizcaya in New York."

Commander Bradford's Opinion.

Commander Bradford, torpedo expert on duty at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., who was before the committee on the 30th of March, was asked by Senator Morgan to state briefly the danger from the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, and he replied:

"I am not impressed as much as many naval officers with the dangerous character of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers. They are frail craft, because everything is sacrificed to speed, and weights are kept down for that reason, and very thin plates used in their construction, very slight frames, and they are easily deranged. I may say that they are boats of possibilities rather than of probabilities.

"Under certain conditions they are no doubt very formidable. Their chief value in my opinion is in preventing blockades if in ports that are attempted to be blockaded. They choose their own time of attack, and, of course, the most favorable time. They are previously groomed up for the occasion, everything in readiness, and they slip out to a vessel outside and try to get in their work. At sea, with a squadron they are so liable to accident and so often deranged that the chances of being effective, in my opinion, are slight. I understand that the present flotilla, crossing from Spain, have been dismantled. That is to say, the torpedo tubes and guns carried on the upper deck have been taken off and are being brought over by the convoying steamer, which is a converted cruiser. That adds to their seaworthiness and stability. With those off they are completely helpless, shorn off any power. The destroyers are supposed to be capable of ramming the small boats and destroying them that way. If within the destroying radius of a fleet, of course they can be used in the same way as in a blockade. For instance, the port of Havana is about ninety miles from Key West or Tortugas. They have high speed. They can slip out at night, get in their work, and return under cover of darkness, and vice versa, our own could do the same work. We happen to have no destroyers, and our torpedo boats have found it rather rough work crossing the Gulf Stream between those ports."

Commander Bradford expressed the opinion that the destruction of the Maine was due to the explosion of a submarine mine of high explosives. He thought the ordinary torpedo would not be sufficiently powerful to produce the result shown in the Maine, but he thought the mine was sunk before the arrival of the Maine because of the difficulty of locating after arrival.

Operations Against Havana.

In response to a question from Senator Mills as to the method of protecting our fleet in case we wanted to blockade Havana, Commander Bradford said:

"I do not know that we have any plan, but if we approach near enough the port to bombard it, of course the ships would be subject to bombardment. The most efficacious and at the same time the most hazardous way would be to send vessels in to ram the flotilla, supposing it to be in the harbor—light-draught vessels would probably not strike any obstruction. I would say surprise them and ram them. Of course if they get near enough they are subject to a very severe fire from the secondary batteries. We have no cases on record in experiment where in the daytime torpedo boats have succeeded in getting within striking distance of well-armed ships."

Senator Lodge asked Commander Bradford if he would not think it very important, in case war was coming, to dispose of the flotilla before it reached Havana, to which Commander Bradford replied:

"It would be an important advantage. Much depends upon the proposed campaign and what we are going to do; whether it is to be strictly a naval war—whether we are to confine ourselves to marine operations or whether we are to land troops on the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and what the purpose of the Government is. That ought to be decided first, in my opinion, and then we would decide what to do."

Mr. Mills asked if we could land troops with the flotilla at Havana, and Commander Bradford replied:

"I would not advocate it. Warfare cannot be carried on now as it used to be, where a fleet could go in under the fort and town and take possession. The lesson of the Maine proves that such forts must be taken by attack on shore, with such aid as the ships can give, and some place not mined must be selected to land. The object of the navy now is to destroy what it can by bombardment and destroy ships. The capture of territory must be left to the army."

Senator Morrill 88 Years Old.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Chaplain of the Senate in his invocation to-day made a touching reference to the eighty-eighth natal day of the "patriarch of the Senate and father of both branches of Congress," (Mr. Morrill of Vermont,) and gave thanks for the recovery from severe illness of Mrs. Morrill, and besought the Ruler of all to preserve both for many years as an example to all.

QUIET TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

Relapses Into the Consideration of Routine Business—Land Measures and the Curtis Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The scene in the House when that body met to-day was in strong contrast with that of yesterday. Few members were on the floor, and the galleries were almost empty. The storm centre had shifted to the other end of the Capitol, and the House relapsed into the consideration of dull routine business.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) secured consent to address the House for thirty minutes on matters relating to the financial question.

The House then took up a bill to settle the accounts of the State of Arkansas and the United States relative to school lands. The bill was passed, after which various minor matters were taken up under the call of committees.

During the afternoon bills were passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to rent or lease sites on forest reservations for hotels or sanitariums; for the preservation and protection of public records; to regulate the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; to confer jurisdiction upon United States Circuit Courts over suits in equity for the partition of lands where the United States is a tenant in common; authorizing suits against officers of the United States to be continued against their successors in office; for the prosecution of persons making false affidavits in pension cases, and several other unimportant measures.

The most important measure passed was the Curtis bill, for the relief of residents of the Indian Territory. It provides for the settlement of questions involving 19,000,000 acres belonging to the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles, and now occupied by 300,000 whites and 60,000 Indians. It provides for the ejectment of 7,000 intruders upon 127,000 acres of land. The lands are to be leased so as to give each Indian a share, mineral lands are to be leased by the Secretary of the Interior, and citizens in towns located on lands are to be permitted to buy titles to the holdings from the Indians.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

SPRINGER IS FOR WAR.

Pleased with the House Resolution, and Says Time for Action Has Come.

J. A. Springer, Vice Consul at Havana for the last thirty years, who accompanied Consul General Lee from Havana to Washington, has arrived in this city, and is at present at his home, 148 West Sixty-fourth Street, where his stay will be indefinite. He is under waiting orders and may be called to Washington at any minute to give testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. When seen at his home yesterday and asked to give an opinion on the present situation, he said:

"The action of the House of Representatives in passing the resolution requesting and empowering the President to intervene at once in the affairs of Cuba has my hearty indorsement, and I hope the Senate will emulate the action of the House in passing a similar resolution without delay. There is no doubt that the Maine was blown up by a mine. That mines were placed in the harbor of Havana before the arrival of the Maine we know to be a fact in spite of the denial of the Spanish Government. They were placed there under orders of Spanish officials by experts and their location was well known to a large number of men. The Maine was anchored to a buoy assigned by the harbor master, and was brought there by a pilot under orders of the harbor master. She was moored over a mine, and no matter what the Spanish Government knew about the plans for blowing up the Maine, she is responsible to us for it."

In reference to the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves Mr. Springer said:

"There are a great many highly cultured Cubans who know the laws of government, but they are a Latin race, and the laws must be established before it can be told how they would act under them. Under a positive government they are a law-abiding people. When we interfere in Cuba we must put the island under the supervision of the United States Government and give the Cubans a chance to show whether they are able to establish a stable government or not.

"The armistice proclaimed by Gen. Blanco is a mere farce and it was done for a trick, for both parties must agree to it before it becomes a fact, and the insurgents will never do so. The time for our action has arrived, and I believe war inevitable."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The orders of Capt. Medorem Crawford to the First Artillery are revoked.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., Ninth Cavalry, is further extended twenty-one days.

First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Navy.

Mate F. Muller is ordered to the Wompatuck.

Mate L. Weiss is ordered to the Osceola.

Mate E. V. Sandstrom is ordered to the Uncas.

Mate A. R. Nickerson is ordered to the Tecumseh.

Mate William P. Stinson appointed April 12.

Mate B. A. Benson appointed April 12.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Gow is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered at once to the Prairie.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Rowen is detached from the Cramps' shipyard and ordered at once to the Bancroft.

Lieut. B. T. Walling is detached from the Wheeling and ordered at once to the hospital at Mare Island.

Lieut. C. S. Ripley is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to Washington for examination, and then home to await orders.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely is detached from the New York and ordered to the Vermont.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor is detached from the New York and ordered to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Sampson is detached from the Prairie, and ordered at once to Lebanon, Penn.

Engineer E. T. Warburton is detached from the Bancroft after examination for promotion, and ordered at once to the New Orleans.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin's sick leave is extended one month from April 12.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS.

Games Will Be Played in Six Cities—The Champion Bostons at the Polo Grounds.

The annual struggle for the baseball championship will begin to-day, and, as all of the twelve clubs have been strengthened since last year, the season promises to be a banner one in the history of the league. The New Yorks will open the season at the Polo Grounds with the Bostons, the present champions. This is the best opening attraction on the schedule, and will doubtless bring out a record-breaking attendance. The management has had the grounds decorated for the occasion. The gates will be thrown open at 2 o'clock. Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert before the game, which will be called at 4 o'clock.

The Brooklyns will open the season in Philadelphia, and the Baltimores, three times pennant winners, will prove a strong opening attraction in Washington. The rejuvenated Louisville team will meet the Pittsburgs in the former city, and the Clevelands will make their initial bow in Cincinnati. St. Louis will open the season at home with the Chicagos.

The following is to-day's batting order at the Polo Grounds:

NEW YORK.	BOSTON.
Van Haltren, centre field	Hamilton, centre field.
Tiernan, left field.	Tenney, first base.
Joyce, first base.	Long, short stop.
Davis, short stop.	Duffy, left field.
Gleason, second base.	Collins, third base.
McCreery, right field.	Stahl, right field.
Hartman, third base.	Lowe, second base.
Warner, catcher.	Bergen, catcher.
Doheny, pitcher.	Stivetts, Sullivan, or Nichols, pitcher.

THE RACING AT BENNINGS.

Simms, on Sailor King, Captures the Potomac Stakes by a Coup.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Despite a rainy day, which kept down the crowd at Bennings, the track was in very fair condition, and the time fast, considering the weather. The event of the day was the sensational ride of Simms on Sailor King in the Potomac Stakes. The King was badly placed, getting off a full length behind his field, but Simms's careful nursing edged him well into the bunch as they went through the back stretch, and at the far turn the colored lad let him go with a rush. The colt responded gamely, cutting down the leaders in front of the stand, and winning by a head. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; purse, $300. Summer Sea, 108 pounds, (Littlefield,) 4 to 1, won; Lambent, 107, (Hewitt,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Her Own, 106, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Oceana, Our Breezey, Kamurasaki, and Tabouret also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; half mile; purse, $300. Caoutchouc, 108 pounds, (Littlefield,) 8 to 5, won; Clap Trap, 95, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Tyran, 107, (Hirsch,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:50¾. Rex Light, Cavaleria, Overboard, Bezique, and Masie O. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Potomac Stakes; six furlongs; $400 added. Sailor King, 116 pounds, (Simms,) 2 to 1, won; Handpress, 116, (Doggett,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Sensational, 116, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Judge Wardell, Don't Care, Glenoine, and Masconomo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling; purse, $300. Charantus, 99 pounds, (Coylie,) 8 to 1, won; Dog Town, 97, (Forbes,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; James Monroe, 101, (Cleary,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Princess India, Filamente, Plantain, Nay Nay, and Bob Leach also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse, $300. Thomas Cat, 110 pounds, (Hewitt,) 9 to 5, won; Doggett, 110, (Doggett,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Festa, 100, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:47. King T. also ran.

Entries for To-morrow.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Orthos, Sophomore, and John Slack, 96 pounds; Deal, Calculation, and Princess Ninette, 94; Hanwell, 112; Fingal, 108; Nigger Baby and Merry Day, 99; Edna May, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Charantus and Tappan, 105 pounds; Inconstancy, 103; Bannock, 115.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. Islington, Holden, and Extreme, 102 pounds; Tut Tut, Merriness, and Subject, 95; Rhodemymia, 106; Deceptive, 104; Boney Boy, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. South Africa, 104 pounds; Passover and The Tory, 105; Inconstancy, 100; Cherry Picking, 91; Tappan, 108; General Maceo, 88; Will Elliott, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Bannock, Passover, and Knight of the Garter, 106 pounds; Marshall, 110; Ortoland, 92; Squan and Atlantus, 103.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Sly won, Judge Stouffer second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:27½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Elsmore won, Midian second, Floronso third. Time—1:42¼.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. The Gerhardt Stakes, for two-year-olds. Humidity won, Sevens second, Olinthus third. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap. Mile and a sixteenth. Grady won, Flashlight second, Eddie Jones third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Morinel won, Bitter Root second, Montelleda third. Time—1:28.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. San Marco won, Treachery second, Caspar third. Time—1:48.

THREE MEN SHOT IN BERLIN.

Desperate Canadian Severely Wounds Two and Is Wounded Himself.

BERLIN, N. H., April 14.—Telespore Gagnon, proprietor of the Androscoggin House, was shot through the breast and Assistant City Marshal Youngclias in the hand and foot early this morning by a Canadian, who gave the name of John Picot. Picot was captured, but not until he had been shot in the arm and leg by Patrolman Christianson. The shooting was the result of the refusal of Gagnon to give Picot liquor after the proprietor had announced that it was time to close the house.

Picot, who is also said to be known as Richard Vigneux, was held in $3,000 bail this morning in court. The physicians say that Gagnon has a chance of recovery.

LONG ISLAND FOREST FIRES.

About 2,000 Acres Burned Over—Loss of More Than $15,000.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., April 14.—The forest fire which started on Tuesday night was still burning through this section of Long Island to-day. A wind, blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour to the northwest, drove the flames high in the air, and they could be seen for a long distance. All danger as to residences being destroyed is past, although several small houses in the woods, used by hunters as headquarters, have been consumed. The fire is now burning in a small timber belt north of here, and will undoubtedly burn itself out.

Near Bay Shore on Wednesday evening two unoccupied houses were burned to the ground. One was the property of Michael Evans and the other had been the home at one time of David Williams. About 2,000 acres of woodland were burned in all. The loss will be upward of $15,000, it is believed.

MR. BOSWELL LOST HIS CHARGE.

The Hackensack Minister Tasted Wine and It Overcame Him.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 14.—The Official Board of the Asbury Methodist Church of this place and the presiding elder of the district held a meeting in the church last night, and decided not to accept the Rev. J. I. Boswell as pastor of the church. He was assigned to the charge by the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference last week, and made his first appearance in Hackensack on Sunday last.

On Monday, the next day, he was arrested in New York for intoxication, and on Tuesday was fined $3 by Magistrate Cornell. The same night he appeared before the Church Board of the Asbury Church and admitted the truth of the charge against him in New York, stating that he dined in a restaurant where wine was served, and he tasted it without any evil intent, but it overcame him.

Princeton-Harvard Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—The team which will represent Princeton in the coming debate with Harvard will be constituted as follows: Robert Dunning Dripps, '98, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Matthew Lowery, '98, of Warrior's Mark, Penn., and N. S. Reeves, 1900, of New York City, with Ivy Lee, '98, of St. Louis, Mo., alternate. The disputants all spoke upon the same subject that is to be discussed with Harvard, to wit: "Resolved, that the present restrictions on immigration into the United States are insufficient." The final debate is to take place at Cambridge Wednesday, May 11, Princeton defending the negative of the question.

Hanged Himself with a Halter.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 14.—Remorse because of trouble with his wife last night caused Edward Tyler, a prominent resident of the Town of Shandaken to hang himself in the attic of his house at Peck's Hollow. He drove to Phoenicia this morning and upon his return went into the house and hanged himself with a halter.

Methodists Commend Mr. McKinley.

DOVER, N. H., April 14.—The New Hampshire Methodist Conference to-day adopted resolutions approving of the "manly and judicious course of the President," promising hearty co-operation in war for upholding the flag and expressing sympathy for relatives of the Maine victims.

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421 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 10 Newark Ave.

FIGHT AMONG NAILMAKERS.

Pittsburg Broker Quotes Nails Ten Cents a Keg Below Current Prices.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 14.—The unprecedented prosperity of the wire nail trade ended temporarily by a war of the independent manufacturers on the American Steel and Wire Company recently organized. A Pittsburg broker sent out a circular yesterday quoting nails at $1.25 per keg, which is 10 cents a keg below the prevailing price. The broker is acting for Pittsburg mills. A manufacturer said to-night that nails would probably go lower and added that a fight was on among nailmakers.

HERBERT N. MORRIS MAY DIE.

Son of Nelson Morris, the Packer, Critically Ill in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Herbert N. Morris was reported to-day to be at death's door, and his father, Nelson Morris, was called to the young man's bedside, it being feared he would not survive.

Herbert Morris is a member of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co., the packers, and has a residence at 4,030 Grand Boulevard, where he now is. For some weeks he has been critically ill with a complication of lung troubles.

A HERO OF CHICAGO'S BIG FIRE.

Bruno H. Goll, Who Turned in the First Alarm, Passes Away.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Bruno H. Goll, who turned in the first alarm for the fire which laid Chicago in ashes in October, 1871, died late last night at his home, 259 Ashland Boulevard. At the time of the fire he kept a drug store at Canal and Twelfth Streets. About 9 o'clock, while putting up a prescription, a man rushed in and asked him to turn in an alarm, saying there was a fire near the O'Leary House.

Mr. Goll was fifty-five years old and an old resident of Chicago. He was born in Germany in 1843, and came to this country with his parents when seven years old.

John W. Masury, Jr., Injured.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., April 14.—John W. Masury, Jr., son of the millionaire paint manufacturer, was badly burned about the face last evening by the bursting of a gun which was loaded with powder of his own manufacture. Young Masury, who knows considerable about chemistry, has been experimenting in the manufacture of powder, and the weapon burst while he was making a test. A physician was called, and removed most of the grains from the young man's face and dressed the wounds.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

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CORNELL MUST ROW EARLY.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14.—A report sent out from New Haven yesterday that Cornell had agreed to meet Yale and Harvard at New London on June 25 was officially denied by Prof. Wheeler of the Cornell Athletic Council to-day. On the contrary, the council has voted to row no later than June 24.

This is because of the date of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta, which is fixed for July 1, and Cornell demands at least a week's time between the date of the two races. It is thought here that the Yale Faculty will allow the race to be held on the original date. The 25th, which falls on Saturday, would inconvenience the Cornell Crew in getting to Saratoga or Poughkeepsie, as they could not leave the Thames before Monday.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Oliver Twist—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may a any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are Sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SPAIN NEEDS A HELPING HAND.

Weak in Cuba and weak in Madrid, Spain must have the help of a strong hand to extricate her from her present difficulties. Unaided and alone she perishes, for her Government is not strong enough to resist the mad demand of the people for war, and the overthrow of the dynasty would be the almost certain consequence of the defeat and loss of territory that await her. If the throne is to be saved, war must be averted. How?

To an intelligent and patriotic Spaniard there might seem to be two ways. There is really but one. Spain must be sustained at one of her two weak points by the strong hand. Either in Cuba or in Madrid she must have help. The first prayer of every Spaniard would be for help in Cuba, help to crush out the insurrection, to restore Spanish supremacy, and to say "hands off" to the United States. That is a vain hope. The strong hand will not be stretched forth to renew Spain's expired license to mishandle Cuba. What the two thirteenth century monarchs who sit high on their imperial thrones in Europe might do if they were free from more important entanglements it is impossible to say. But English swords and English ships will not be used on the side of barbarism, rapine, and savagery to perpetuate the corrupt and incapable rule of Spain over her New World colonies. Nor would Italy or Austria join in an undertaking that would shake every throne in Europe before it came to its end.

It is in Madrid that help must be given to Spain. She needs help to sustain her in an act of heroic necessity, help to restrain the furious and unreasoning part of her people while the Ministry and the Queen Regent make the saving sacrifice of Cuba.

There is a plain meaning to the dispatches from Madrid that tell of the rising tide of anger against the Government, of the appeals to the execrable Weyler as the Boulanger of the hour, of the bombast of Don Carlos, and of the unrest among the Republicans, the Socialists, and the radicals of all sorts. These things mean that the Ministers of her Most Catholic Majesty are trying to avert war. Read their official note on the President's message. It is plainly intended to give some little comfort to the Spanish jingoes without in the least offending our sensibilities. The policy of the Ministers is too pacific for the Spanish people, and unless the Government has outside support there can be but one result. It must yield to the populace, go to war, lose Cuba, be assessed for a heavy indemnity, and in all probability see the dynasty overthrown and the country plunged into long and exhausting civil strife.

Events are hastening on to the irrevocable acts that mark the beginning of war. If Spain gets help it must come quickly. Probably the assurance that it would be given if needed would be a sufficient bulwark to enable her to dispense with it. Spain is a European country and within the sphere of influence of the European concert. If she were advised by the powers that it would be wisest for her to relinquish Cuba and that some one of them would see her safely through any domestic embarrassments such a decision might occasion the transaction would be purely European and one that concerned us only in its results, of which certainly we could not complain.

REASONABLE DEBATE.

We do not at all agree with those, whether supporters of the Administration or not, who urge that both houses of Congress should act summarily upon the great question now before them, and we have seen no reason to believe that such action is desired by the President. We should have been better satisfied to see the House of Representatives give to the resolutions of its committee longer deliberation and more extended discussion.

As the case now stands, the House has adopted by an overwhelming vote a resolution which embodies two things: One is direction (authorization is not needed where direction is given and might have been omitted without changing the meaning) to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent Government of their own. The second is a grant of authority and power, without direction, to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose above defined.

The Senate has under consideration resolutions embodying three things quite distinctly different from those embodied in the House resolution. One is a declaration that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. The second is a demand that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and Government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. The third is a direction to the President to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry the resolutions into effect. For these resolutions Senator Hale of Maine offered a substitute which is only a more succinct form of the House resolution.

The differences between the action already taken by the House and that proposed by its committee to the Senate are important. They should be carefully considered before either house yields or before a compromise shall be reached. The Senate declaration of the actual independence of the people of Cuba is not found in the House resolution. The demand for the surrender and evacuation of the island by Spain is not there found. The direction to use the land and naval forces of the United States is not found there, only authority and power being given. Such substantial disagreement as this is not readily and satisfactorily adjusted in haste, nor is it either desirable or requisite that haste should be used. And quite beyond the weighty character of this disagreement is the character of the whole subject on which Congress is shaping its action. The President has said: "The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility." It is in fact that, and Congress should so regard it. Whatever we may think of the manner in which Congress or either of its branches discharges its functions, we must not forget that one of its functions is deliberation, and that deliberation involves debate. There has been a great deal of speechmaking in the House and Senate, but of actual and efficient debate, of discussion of definite propositions, of argument for and against, and the light struck from the clash of mind on mind, there has been very little.

For our part, firmly convinced as we are that a lasting settlement of the question now presented to the United States Government must be reached by the ultimate withdrawal of the Spanish Government from Cuba, we shall hope to see the National Legislature go about their "solemn responsibility" with that reasonable debate which is essential to its proper discharge.

THE POPE AND SPAIN.

No American can refuse to acknowledge with deep respect the stand which the Pope has taken in pleading for peace. The Pope may probably not know, for he is not, as the legal phrase goes, "charged with knowledge," that the state of things which now exists in Cuba is worse than a state of open and flagrant war. He may not know that the extermination of the Cuban people, members—as much as the Spaniards—of his spiritual flock, has been deliberately resolved upon and was in the course of a ruthless execution when the United States intervened, first with charity, to avert its final effects, and then with a threat of force, should force be necessary, to remove its causes. But he cannot help seeing and knowing that there is danger of war between two great nations, one of them the "most Catholic" power. To avert this calamity he has striven most earnestly and most unselfishly, and he is entitled to the respect and gratitude of mankind.

It is reported that he has expressed the pious wish that he might be taken away from the evil to come, rather than that war should break out in the years of his mature pontificate and of his extreme age. This aspiration should appeal with especial force to the Catholics of Spain. The Queen Regent's is another figure which makes a strong appeal to the respect and the sympathies of mankind. Her desire is to preserve the patrimony of her son. That is hopeless, for his patrimony has been squandered, though by no fault of hers. But he may yet come to the throne of Spain, if his advisers have the courage to recognise the inevitable. If the intercessions of the Pope shall persuade Spain to renounce the possessions which she has forfeited by misgovernment, peace will be preserved and Alfonso XIII. may become King of Spain. In that case the venerable pontiff will be entitled to the gratitude of mankind, but especially to the gratitude of Spain.

THE VIRTUE OF PRESSURE.

There are advisers of the public and possibly of the President who seem to think that since the attitude of Spain has been very considerably modified during the past year it would now be the safe thing to trust to time alone for the completion of the change and for the establishment of that capable and stable government in Cuba which the President seeks and which he declares to be absolutely requisite to "end the insufferable situation" "at our doors."

These advisers forget what has brought about so much change as has taken place and what alone will secure its completion and the attainment of the security to which the United States is entitled. It is the steadily increasing pressure to which the Executive has subjected the Spanish Government. In 1896 President Cleveland's message to Congress contained a declaration that the attitude of the United States had been "expectant"; that it could not be "indefinitely maintained," and that "when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest" "our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge." A year later Spain was warned in President McKinley's message that it might "be a duty imposed by our obligation to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force." Three months later—March 9, 1898—on the informal but none the less responsible and urgent request of the President, $50,000,000 was placed in his hands to prepare for "National defense" in case of war. Finally, on Monday last, came the message in which the President asked authority to use the forces which during a month of unceasing and strenuous activity he had been preparing.

We have believed from the first that the period pointed out by President Cleveland must come, and we have unceasingly urged the wisdom and duty of preparing for it. We have believed, as it is plain that both President Cleveland and President McKinley did, that pressure and readiness to increase pressure could alone secure a settlement that would be just and lasting. We are convinced now that the hope of settlement which still remains is due to the pursuit of that policy, which cannot be abandoned or reversed. We have sustained it, as we do now, not only because it has been the policy of the Government, but because we had confidence in it and in no other. "If that be jingoism," to paraphrase a somewhat noted and at the time much criticised declaration of an American statesman and patriot, we shall be compelled to leave our critics to "make the most of it."

ARMENIA AND CUBA.

We have nothing to complain of so far in the official attitude of any of the powers of Europe. If the representatives of the European powers were permitted to wait upon the President in a body, and not separately, to present "purely humanitarian" considerations, that is rather his fault than theirs. Neither have we any reason to complain of the official expressions of any authorized spokesman for any European power. The remarks of M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, the other day were, in fact, quite suprisingly appreciative of the real issue between the United States and Spain. While there was nothing in them to offend Spanish sensibilities, there was a sufficiently distinct recognition that Cuba was an Augean stable which Augeas himself had shown his incompetency to clean out, and that the Hercules who undertook the job was entitled to general gratitude.

But the appreciation of our motives which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs showed has by no means been shown by the French journals. There is always an obvious explanation of any course apparently perverse which is taken by a French journal. But that is an explanation which one hesitates to suggest in the case of journals of so high standing as the Journal des Débats and the Temps. Yet both these, and particularly the latter, have indicated by their comments on the controversy between Spain and the United States a want of comprehension which is with difficulty to be explained on any more creditable hypothesis.

Last year there was a movement, instigated by the public opinion of Europe, to put a stop to misgovernment on the part of Turkey, which, in that opinion, had become, as the President has said about the misgovernment of Spain in Cuba, "insufferable." The condition was a disgrace to humanity and civilization. It was immediately an attempt to prevent the Turk from repeating in Crete the atrocities he had practiced in Armenia. It failed, and failed ignominiously and shamefully. And the only excuse that could be given for its failure was that the concert of Europe was not an effective concert, that the mutual heats and jealousies of the powers prevented them from taking efficient action to purge Europe of the disgrace of Turkish misrule. It was not an excuse that the citizen of a civilized nation could make without some shame. The best that an Englishman or a Frenchman could say for his country was that if it had undivided power and undivided responsibility the Augean stables would have been cleaned out.

Now, the position in which Great Britain or France would have found herself if it had no "concert" to consult is exactly the position in which we find ourselves with respect to Cuba. The whole power and the whole responsibility is ours. We have no interested motives, for the acquisition of Cuba would be regarded, by a public opinion almost unanimous, as the acquisition of a trouble and a burden. It is merely ludicrous to us, who know what our own motives are, to have our action represented as the result of a "lust for conquest." We are able to remove the disgrace. And if, having full power and undivided responsibility, we do not remove it, its continuance becomes a disgrace to us. Weyler's attempt to pacify Cuba by devastating its soil and exterminating its inhabitants is as atrocious in its origin and progress as any atrocities of the Turk. If it had rested with Great Britain or with France to put an end to the horrors of the Balkan States, if either of them had been as near to the scene as we are to Cuba, and if either had failed to intervene, the civilized world would cry shame upon them. The civilized world would have a right to cry shame upon us if we permitted the barbarities of Spanish rule in Cuba to continue. We have therefore declared that the war in Cuba must stop. The barbarities of the Spaniard, like the barbarities of the Turk, are not accidental, but essential to his rule. As Europe recognizes that to put a stop to Turkish misrule it is necessary to put a stop to Turkish rule in Europe, so we recognize that to pacify Cuba Spain must go. How can any civilized man have a word of blame for us?

SECRETARY SEWARD'S WAY.

During tne Administration of Abraham Lincoln this Government enjoyed the advantage of having a Secretary of State. Secretary Seward did not accept an appointment to the State Department as a quiet retreat in which he could find peace and rest after years of toil and strife in the public service. He accepted the portfolio with the full knowledge that a great struggle was impending in which it would be his duty to employ in the service of the President and the people the full powers of an active mind. Mr. Seward was learned and sagacious. He attended Cabinet meetings and shared fully in the business transacted. In the foreign relations of the Government, which during the civil war were of such moment and delicacy as to call for the exercise of the highest ability in their direction, he showed a firm grasp of the fundamental principles of American policy.

When the diplomatic representatives of the six European powers visited the President in a body the other day and submitted to him a joint note or address bearing their signatures and delivered under instructions from their Foreign Offices at home, we took occasion to say that we hoped that no President of the United States would ever again consent to receive the Ambassadors of the European powers except singly. An illustration of the true American policy in this respect is to be found in the course pursued by Secretary Seward in 1861, an account of which was given by the Hon. Frederick W. Seward—who was Assistant Secretary of State during his father's eight years' service at the head of the department—in the Butterfield Lecture Course upon American diplomacy at Union College. The lecture from which we quote was delivered by Mr. Seward in November, 1892:

> Early in the war it was learned through the legation at St. Petersburg that Great Britain and France had agreed to take one and the same course on the subject of the American war, including the possible recognition of the rebels. Later this understanding was distinctly avowed by M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. This alliance for joint action might dictate its own terms. From a joint announcement of neutrality it would be only a step to joint mediation or intervention; and it was hardly to be anticipated that the Washington Government, struggling with an insurrection which had rent the country asunder, would be willing to face also the combined power of the two great empires of Western Europe. To the minds of French and English statesmen the project was even praiseworthy. It would "stop the effusion of blood" and increase the supply of cotton. It would leave the American Union permanently divided, but that was a consummation that European statesmen in general would not grieve over.
>
> On the morning of the 15th of June a scene occurred at the State Department which had more influence on the fortunes of the Union than even a pitched battle. The Secretary was sitting at his table reading dispatches when the messenger announced:
>
> "The British Minister is here to see you, Sir, and the French Minister, also."
>
> "Which came first?"
>
> "Lord Lyons, Sir; but they say they both want to see you together."
>
> Seward instinctively guessed the motive for so unusual a diplomatic proceeding. He paused a moment, and then said:
>
> "Show them both into the Assistant Secretary's room, and I will come in presently."
>
> A few minutes later, as the two Ministers were seated side by side on the sofa, the door opened and the Secretary entered. Smiling and shaking his head, he said:
>
> "No, no, no! This will never do. I cannot see you in that way."
>
> The Ministers rose to greet him.
>
> "True," said one, "it is unusual, but we are obeying our instructions."
>
> "And at least," said the other, "you will allow us to state the object of our visit?"
>
> "No," said Mr. Seward, "we must start right about it, whatever it is. M. Mercier, will you do me the favor to come and dine with me this evening? Then we can talk over your business at our leisure. And if Lord Lyons will step into my room with me now we will discuss what he has to say to me."
>
> "If you refuse to see us together," began the French Envoy, with a courteous smile and shrug.
>
> "Certainly, I do refuse to see you together, though I will see either of you separately, with pleasure, here or elsewhere."
>
> So the interviews were held severally, not jointly; and the papers which they had been instructed to jointly present and formally read to him were left for his informal inspection. A very brief examination of them only was necessary to enable him to say courteously, but with decision, that he declined to hear them read or to receive official notice of them. Writing to the United States Ministers at London and Paris, he said: "We shall insist, in this case as in all others, on dealing with each of these powers alone, and their agreement to act together will not at all affect the course we shall pursue. This Government is sensible of the importance of the step it takes in declining to receive the communication in question."
>
> The projected intervention, thus thwarted in the first year of the war, was again and again attempted in some different form during each succeeding year. At one time the plan was seriously discussed in the imperial councils at Paris of putting forward some small power, like Belgium, to pick a quarrel with the United States, and then the two great empires, suddenly espousing that side of the controversy, would be able jointly to crush the American Government, thus drawn into a trap.

This reminiscence of American diplomacy in its best and true estate is of such pertinency to recent and current events that we hope it will not pass wholly unnoticed at Washington.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That is indeed a "splendid passage" which was quoted from Macaulay by one of our correspondents in a letter published yesterday. And it is more than splendid; it is true, and no more apposite reply could possibly be made to the too numerous cynics who foresee as an inevitable result of Cuban independence a long series of military dictators and a pseudo-republican government not appreciably better than the domination of Spain. One of our Admirals, a man of much experience in the countries to the south of us, said a few days ago that the Cubans were now better fitted for self-control than any of the closely allied peoples on the mainland, and he confidently prophesied success for the experiment they are so soon to try. There is no doubt that their recent training has been such as to impress upon them the lessons taught by hardship and sacrifice, and they have suffered so much and so long from sanguinary, dishonest, and incompetent officials that there is good reason to hope for better things from them—yes, for the best. It would be unreasonable, of course, to expect an immediate solution of the rumberless problems free Cuba must face. She will make mistakes, but do mistakes, or even crimes, prove incapacity for self-government? The citizens of the United States, at any rate, hardly have the right to say so when they consider their own past or such revelations as those now making in Brooklyn. To declare that the Cubans are not worth saving is as false as it is heartless and selfish. As the British historian said, the one cure for the evils of newly acquired freedom is—freedom.

—Commenting on an appeal that has just come from Boston for help in completing the $35,000 fund for the Lowell Memorial, The Philadelphia Inquirer is moved to say: "The proposition is a novel one, and we had much rather that Boston should make such a request of Philadelphia than that Philadelphia should make such a request of Boston." This is more frank than kind, doubtless, but it does seem strange that Boston has such trouble in raising a few dollars with which to honor the memory of one of her best-loved as well as most-distinguished sons. The proposed memorial is a small park, and strictly utilitarian and selfish motives would seem to be enough to loosen the purse strings—or straps—of her citizens.

—It is sufficiently expensive to live in the Riviera hotels, but to die there is wild extravagance. And many tourists do it, too despite the vaunted gentleness of the climate. Whenever travelers are guilty of this rash conduct the local undertakers and burial boards, as well as hotel proprietors, hasten to take somewhat ungenerous advantage of the opportunity. The hotel proprietor is round with your representatives in his demands for redecoration and ready-money compensation for your departure. The burial board, it appears, puts the tenancy in perpetuity of a grave to yourself at $125, though "perpetuity" may run to considerably less than twenty years. An undertaker has been known to ask $1,000 for forwarding you to London; and though "under threats of withdrawal of patronage" he was induced, in one instance, to sit down quickly and write $285, yet even then he realized a substantial profit. From Hyères to Boulogne your freightage, as per tariff, is about $75, and from Boulogne to London another $30. This sum, it would seem, includes all necessary attention en route, and executors and others will do well to note.

PERSONAL.

—Serious, and more than serious, as were the topics treated in the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, there was one paragraph in the document well calculated to excite a smile. It was that quoting Vattel's remarks on the Kings slaughtered by Hercules. The Swiss publicist wrote at a time when statesmen were more likely than now to understand a classical allusion, but even his readers could hardly have given much weight to precedents established by Hercules, and the idea of presenting them in the United States Senate of to-day is slightly grotesque. Of those who heard the committee's report, the few whose knowledge of mythology was not a thing of the past, dim and rusty, must have realized the amusing incongruity that exists between the standards of conduct credited to the laborious hero and those by which the actions of modern Governments are nominally guided, while the rest of the eagerly attentive auditors probably wondered at the sheer waste of valuable time. It would be highly interesting, if it were possible, to know just how many, either on the floor or in the galleries of the Senate Chamber, could have told, off hand, who Antaeus, Busiris, and Diomedes were, what they are credited with doing, and where they are supposed to have lived. The name of Antaeus is moderately familiar, and perhaps a dozen or two of those present might have been able to recall the source of that ancient wrestler's strength. The anthropophagous horses of Diomedes, too, may have lingered in the memories of as many, but Busiris, we feel sure, was a sticker for almost everybody in the great gathering. Our poets have rarely told the story of the Egyptian monarch who warded off famine by sacrificing one stranger a year to the gods, and therefore everybody has a clear right to forget him.

—Did not Senator Foraker assume a somewhat heavy responsibility, and one which his training and experience hardly qualify him to carry, when he asserted that the destruction of the Maine was a crime to be punished under the Old Dispensation, not the New? Others than theologians recoil, nowadays, at the thought of inflicting a penalty that is avowedly a revenge, and therefore the Ohioan's selection among Scriptural texts was most unfortunate. The killing of 266 Spaniards would be poor compensation for the Nation's recent loss, and not even the wildest jingo, or Senator Foraker himself, thinks seriously of demanding it.

—Cecil Rhodes has sedulously avoided reporters since his return to England, but he has not succeeded in escaping them altogether. One of the tribe who saw him as he landed at Plymouth first noted that though the dreamer of empire has aged noticeably since his last departure for Africa, he still seems to be in the best of health, and then managed to secure a few comments on the recent elections in Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes expressed the opinion that the victory of the Progressive Party puts a permanent quietus on the few but hitherto active agitators who desire the dominance of President Krueger and the Transvaal south of the Zambesi, and the practical outcome of this defeat will be to bring about the federation of the English States in South Africa in very much shorter time than most people have expected. This and the furtherance of the progressive policy in the Cape Colony are now Mr. Rhodes's main objects. To him one of the most gratifying incidents of the recent election was the support accorded by all enlightened Dutch colonists to the broad and enlightened policy of equality for both races and their co-operation in the development to the North. In the course of a speech delivered just before he left Cape Town Mr. Rhodes said: "I do not falter, and have not faltered, in my ambition for a closer union of this country. I could have a happy and a pleasant and a great time, such as is given to few, in the development of a new settlement of 800,000 square miles in the north, but the picture would not be complete unless that State kept in complete harmony and unison with the south, which has created everything and from which everything has come, and which nature, not man, has put in close sympathy and union with the rest of Southern and Central Africa. My disappearance into the north might mean the appearance of one State arising, and the State holds my name, but the best service I can render to the country is to return here when possible, and to assist you in our big aims of closer union. The picture would be only half completed if we had a great State in the north, and were not in touch and keeping and in practical union with you in the south." Whatever else he may be, Cecil Rhodes is a man of large ideas.

NUGGETS.

Insulted Dignity.

"Hey, there! Are you the office boy?"
"Office nuttin'! I'm de janitor's private sec'etary!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Real Article.

"Did you talk war at your progressive euchre club this afternoon?"
"Talk war? No; we had it."—Chicago Record.

Hopeless.

She—Do you think the north pole will ever be discovered?
He—Not as long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

Honest Admission.

Wallace—The happiest hours of my life were when I was going to school.
Ferry—I cannot tell a lie. My happiest hours came when school was over for the day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pride of Ancestry.

"Mamma, the Smytheses are claiming that they, too, are descended from Kings, and are just as good as we."
"The insufferable upstarts! Why, they have to go back thirty-seven centuries to find a King in their lineage, while we have to go back a scant thirty-five! The very idea!"—Detroit Journal.

Early Forebodings.

"I have heard a good deal about people who borrow trouble, but I think my wife is a champion in that line."
"Why, I thought she was always cheerful and contented with her lot?"
"She was until our baby was born, six weeks ago. Now she is worrying because he may marry some girl that we will not like."—Chicago News.

TO SPAIN.

Robert Cameron Rogers in Buffalo Express.

"The Americans are a cowardly race."—Spanish newspaper.

I.

We are not a warlike Nation: here of old our fathers settled,
Seeking scope for their opinions in the loghouse and the hut;
Seeking elbow room and freedom, sober men and quiet-mettled,
Almost too religious, maybe, peaceful-minded people, but—

Since they wished to farm the meadows, wished to go to church on Sunday,
And the redskin would annoy them with his lust for human hair;
From far Georgia to the South'ard, to the misty shore of Fundy,
Flint locks kept the plow a-going, bullets helped to speed the prayer.

II.

We are not a warlike Nation; though the blood we brought was ruddy,
We preferred its cheery runnels in the veins kept tightly shut.
We had thews for farm or fishnet; we bad brains to scheme and study,
Brawn and brain for peace and quiet—that was all we wanted—but

Ask the fields of sleepy Concord, ask old wrecked Ticonderoga
Of the cost of unjust taxes and old bottles for new wine!
Something more than glass was broken on the heights of Saratoga,
And the tax was paid at Yorktown by the stiff old buff-blue line.

III.

We are not a warlike Nation; patterned, rather, for keen trading;
Some will say the style is English, that from them we get the cut;
East and West our ships went speeding, decks awash from heavy lading,
Bowsprits poked in every harbor, never seeking quarrels—but,

When our rich Levant trade came, and Tripoli claimed tribute from it,
Tribute paid by other navies trading down the midland sea;
We, the least and last of nations, blew her gunboats to Mahomet,
Blew the faithful to their houris, made the straits forever free.

IV.

We are not a warlike Nation; we had States to form and settle,
We had stuffs to manufacture, till our markets felt the glut—
We were busy getting headway, busy panning out the metal
From the human dust that reached us from the Old World digging—but

We could slow up for a moment, just to show our elder brother
That the bird we put our faith in was not stuffed upon his perch;
And we told him, through the cannon, in the sea fights' reek and smother,
We had searched the Scripture duly, but had found no "right to search."

V.

We are not a warlike Nation; peace sometimes keeps men's souls sleeping;
Some of us still sought our harvests in the old barbaric rut
Worn by captive feet, till, one day, party feeling, upward leaping,
Broke into a flame and blazed on all the startled nations—but,

When the smoke from red fields lifted, when the armies were disbanded,
Better armies, all the world knows, never cartridge bit or rammed,
Proud of their own deeds, and proud, too, of the men, who lighter-handed,
Fought them long and ofttimes whipped them, slavery was dead and damned.

VI.

We are not a warlike Nation; we love life far more than dying;
We have little time for swagger and the military strut;
Let old Europe pay big armies, we have better fish for frying,
We have nobler tools for manhood, than the sword and rifle—but

Since we are a Christian Nation, and the blood our veins are filled with,
Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Teuton, will not keep forever cool,
When we see weak women starving, helpless, ill-starred children killed with
Filthy water, air empoisoned, just to eke out Spanish rule;

Since we find that Cuba's Cuban, and the Spaniard but a tenant
Who defiles the house he lives in, then our duty stands out plain:
We are masters in these waters, at the mainmast flies our pennant,
End this hell on earth or hark ye: Eastward lies the path to Spain!

TALK OF THE MADRID PRESS.

MADRID, April 14.—The newspapers here regard war as inevitable. The latest dispatches from Washington have created profound excitement throughout Spain, and the Spaniards protest against the "odious imputation" setting forth that Spanish officers were responsible for the loss of the Maine. It is asserted here that proof can be furnished that no torpedoes ever have been laid in Havana Harbor.

The feature of the Opposition press is the endeavor to bring Gen. Weyler to the front and make him the champion of the cause of revolution, under the guise of a savior of the national honor. The General undoubtedly has numerous followers, and even the newspapers which ever since his return from Cuba have denounced him violently are now lauding the former Governor General of Cuba as the one man who can save the situation.

The military press is divided in opinion, the Correo Militar admitting, however, that the decision of the Government to suspend hostilities in Cuba has had "a lamentable effect upon the army."

The Pais yesterday, in big headlines on its front page, announced: "Infamy Disclosed at Last—Shame of the Cuban Volunteers," and said: "As the Government imposes silence upon us, we will speak in the dumb language." Accordingly the first page of the Pais contained hand signs reading: "Death to traitors."

Continuing, the Pais charges the Government with having arranged the "armistice" with the powers "prior to the United States demanding it, the powers promising in return the safety of the throne should the loss of Cuba lead to a national uprising."

Referring to President McKinley's message the Pais remarks:

"The message completes Spain's shame, and unless it is resented by the Ministers, the Americans, being cowards, will bully in the proportion which their opponent humiliates himself. But McKinley is mistaken in thinking he knows Spain because he knows her Ministers, and the error will cost him dear."

A dispatch from Havana to the Pais says the Cuban volunteers intend protesting against the armistice and accuses President McKinley of being in league with the "Separatist Junta," adding: "Facts have been discovered against Lee in connection with the Maine explosion which the Spanish Government is afraid to publish."

The Correo Español says:

"Gen. Woodford ought to have received his passports on the receipt of McKinley's message, but the cowardly Government only dares to use force against patriots crying 'Viva España!'"

The Liberal says:

"War is inevitable, the last peaceful illusion disappearing before the decision announced yesterday by the Senate Committee, attributing to Spain the Maine explosion, recognizing Cuban independence, and announcing that armed intervention will shortly take place."

The Liberal warns Spain of the danger of delay and "further confidence in America," lest Spain "lose by a coup de main, without a fight and honor, what she can well defend."

The Liberal urges the reassembling of the Cortes immediately, and openly accuses President McKinley of "seeking annexation under the noses of the powers, in a manner similar to the British occupation of Egypt."

"Diplomatic circles," the Liberal says, "admit that American bad faith puts Spain in a favorable position in the eyes of Europe, but it is doubtful of the powers will intervene, owing to England's ambiguous attitude."

El Imparcial says:

"The Government must not leave it to Don Carlos to take the lead in patriotism. His manifesto is a strong document, but we suggest, however, that he contribute to the national subscription to send volunteers to defend Cuba instead of using his influence to convulse the country."

PRESS COMMENT IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 14.—The Diario de la Marina to-day, commenting upon President McKinley's message, says: "It can be termed a pill which McKinley has given the Yankees to swallow, sweetened by intervention powders. The general topics touched upon are nothing less than entirely inert matter." The paper says it does not believe there is any truth in the "extracts from the message wired by Señor Angulo, the agent of the Autonomic Government at Washington, quoting President McKinley as saying he considered annexation would be a great crime."

Referring to the reconcentrados, the Diario de la Marina remarks:

"They do not need Uncle Sam's help any more, Spain having devoted 3,000,000 pesetas to their assistance. Besides this, the Spaniards of Mexico have given $1,000,000 for the same purpose.

"McKinley should know that Gen. Blanco has revoked the reconcentration orders, and that all the reconcentrados are going to work in the country and are joining their families. Then, why this charity display? Is it not to make fools of us? Humanitarianism does not set well on a people accustomed to read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' without shedding tears for the negro slaves."

The Lucha publishes an article attacking the Diario de la Marina for criticising the charity of the United States, and combating the assertion of the Diario that there is no necessity for further help in the case of the reconcentrados. In so doing the Lucha points out that the Diario previously implored the assistance of the United States in behalf of the reconcentrados, adding that it is useless now to complain of the consequences.

The Union Constitucional, touching on the same subject, says:

"Do not trouble yourself about sending any more desiccated beans."

Referring to the departure of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee from Havana, the Union Constitucional expresses the opinion that he "will not return, because a man of character, when he determines upon anything, lives up to it."

The Discusion says the increase in the price of provisions is augmenting the feeling of alarm here.

MADRID READS A CHEERFUL LIE.

MADRID, April 14.—The Washington correspondent of El Imparcial declares that the United States is "sending troops to the frontiers of Mexico for protection against a volunteer guerrilla invasion.

A CABINET MINISTER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, April 14.—A Spanish Cabinet Minister, a special dispatch from Madrid to-day announces, has declared in an interview that, "should President McKinley notify Spain to evacuate Cuba, this Government will immediately and emphatically refuse, and will add that it is fully prepared to take the consequences.

"The Government," continued the Cabinet Minister referred to, "does not regret according the armistice, as it has thereby improved its position from an international point of view, and has made it more difficult for the United States to intervene without putting itself completely in the wrong."

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

MADRID, April 14.—A letter just received here from the Philippine Islands says that all the troops which were embarking for Spain at the time the communication was mailed were marched hurriedly to various towns of the interior, where the rebellion against Spanish rule has been renewed. It is added that over 20,000 well-armed men are now in the field. There have been several engagements, and a number of Spanish priests have been massacred. Nobody appears to know how the Philippine insurgents, who had been disarmed, according to general report, were rearmed, but the belief prevails that Japan had a hand in the matter.

The Captain General of the Philippine Islands, it is alleged, had been concealing the facts in the case from the Government.

VIEWS OF THE BERLIN PRESS.

BERLIN, April 14.—The action of Congress in the Cuban crisis is unfavorably commented upon by the German newspapers.

The Tageblatt says: "Hardly ever before have there been more frivolous provocations for war."

The Post remarks: "That the popular representatives of the Union who have so often jeered at the Old World as a military Moloch now themselves provoke war plainly shows that no form of government can guarantee permanent peace, and that bellicoseness is innate in man, and cannot be uprooted."

The Boersen Courier says: "The peace party in Congress is now dwindling to nothing, and if McKinley is still inspired with peaceful intentions he knows well how to hide them. The vote in Congress virtually kills the last hope for peace."

THE NEW ORLEANS IS HERE

Our New Cruiser and the San Francisco Anchor Off Tompkinsville.

HOW THE NEW BOAT BEHAVED

Her Machinery Gave Entire Satisfaction—The Men Had to be Trained to Use Unusual Electric Apparatus.

The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans came to anchor at 9:30 o'clock last night off Tompkinsville, safe and sound and with all well on board. The cruisers were sighted off Fire Island shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, as a heavy fog was springing up outside the bar, it was not believed that they would come into the harbor before morning. They came along the coast at slow speed, however, and at 7 o'clock, when they reached Gedney's Channel, the fog had dispersed and they were able to come up the harbor. The white sides of the San Francisco were made out first, the New Orleans following a mile astern.

new cruiser looked a low-lying craft, long and narrow, countless lights gleaming from the ports in her black sides. She presented a marked contrast to the San Francisco, which has a high freeboard, three slender masts, and two stocky funnels set well forward. The New Orleans has only two masts of the military order with three fighting tops on each. Her funnels are nearer the midship section than are the San Francisco's, and are lofty, and her wheelhouse is unusually far forward.

The cruisers proceeded slowly up the channel to Quarantine, where they stopped, and on being hailed by the Health Officer's boat the surgeon of the San Francisco reported all well. As they proceeded to the anchorage, electric light signals were exchanged between the cruisers relative to the positions they should take, and each circled around to swing right with the tide. The San Francisco dropped her anchor in an outer position, the New Orleans coming to anchor abreast of her and nearer shore, about 400 feet off the Lighthouse Dock.

No One Allowed on Board.

A boat was sent ashore from the San Francisco with mail in care of a petty officer, but no one else left the ships. Shortly after anchoring Lieut. Commander A. P. Nazro, commanding the New Orleans, put off in a gig to visit Commodore Howell of the San Francisco. No one was allowed aboard either vessel. In reply to hails from a small boat the officers reported all well, and an uneventful trip from Halifax, though, owing to both vessels being very light, they were somewhat retarded by a heavy swell. The officers and men on both vessels were anxious to hear the latest war news. The officers did not know when the vessels would go to the navy yard, as they had no orders. They expected to remain off Tompkinsville at least till noon to-day.

The San Francisco was the flagship of the European squadron, having been on the station for about two years, and she is the last of the vessels on that station to be recalled. She was ordered from Mediterranean waters to the Thames to divide her crew with the newly purchased Amazonas just finished for Brazil, and to act as convoy on her transatlantic passage. She retained for herself one hundred and fifty men, and she put one hundred and twenty-five on the Amazonas, which then became the New Orleans under the American flag. The officers besides her commander are Lieut. M. Johnstone, Ensign M. D. MacDonald, Ensign W. J. Manion, Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, Passed Assistant Engineer, L. D. Miner, First Lieut. U. S. M. C. G. Barnett, Acting Boatswain J. Hartman.

Rough Voyage to Halifax.

The rough experience of the vessels on the transatlantic trip has been told in the dispatches from Halifax. They sailed from Gravesend on March 27, and had fair weather until Sunday, April 3, when gales sprang up. On the 4th a sea which boarded the New Orleans smashed a boat in the davits forward of the starboard quarterdeck, battered in an iron door leading to the officers' quarters, and broke a shell rack, setting adrift several 100-pound shells, which, by the way, were not loaded.

Most of the shells were captured and stowed again, but a few were lost overboard. The forward hand steering gear was also deranged. During that night the vessels became separated, but found each other the next morning. The storm lasted six days, and then better weather followed to Halifax, where they arrived last Monday and coaled. The following day they started for New York. The whole voyage from Gravesend took nineteen days.

Except in very bad weather the men were kept busy manipulating the guns, ammunition hoists, and other mechanisms, some of which are not familiar to the American men-of-wars-men. The officers had their books and descriptions of the parts that were new and not like the "Frisco's," and soon the men knew all about the electrical apparatus for firing and for getting the powder and shell up from below.

For the 6-inch guns and for the 4.7 guns (its English to say "four-point-seven" and not "four and seven-tenths inches" as Americans do, there are hoists that work by a ram actuated by electricity and powerful enough to keep a column of shells moving continuously from the magazines, where they are stowed, below the gun-deck. These shell can be made to bob up serenely as rapidly as the force of ammunition passers from the fighting crews can take them away to the guns. There are three balconies or armored top platforms in each mast, in which guns are mounted. These guns are supplied by hoisting projectiles up to them by hand power.

Ready to Use Oil and Sea Anchors.

There was a report that oil was used to calm the troubled waters during the storm encountered, but the New Orleans had no occasion to try that remedy, although preparations were made, so that if necessity arose she could ride to a sea anchor, and use oil to make the water slick and smooth. The vessel being of low freeboard where the gun sponsons are built, it was feared that a great deal of water would come toppling aboard, but this was not found to be the case, and with the sea a bit on the bow, and the engines turning slowly, she rode like a duck.

Her speed has not been tested by her present officers, but when she was tried by the Brazilians, for whom she was built, she made over 21 knots. Her cruising speed is over 11 knots, which she can easily maintain on her bunker capacity of 800 tons of coal for three weeks. Her main battery of quick-firing guns is so arranged that she can fire three six-inch guns ahead and three of the same calibre astern. The broadside fire is four six-inch and two 4.7-inch guns. Besides, she has ten six-pounders on the main deck and eight smaller rapid-fire and machine guns aloft, with three Nordenfeldts for work ashore. Then, too, she carries three torpedo tubes for Whiteheads or Howells, one for firing directly ahead and the others one on either bow.

While at Gravesend, England, where she was transferred to the American naval officers, she was sent down the river to Hole Haven to take on board a number of tons of quick-firing ammunition, and then sent to another place to take aboard a lot of smokeless powder, so she comes here well supplied with the necessaries for any occasion that may arise.

Some Interior Arrangements.

The officers' quarters are commodious and arranged very differently from what one usually finds on board American war vessels. She is well lighted by electricity, but according to American ideas is not particularly well ventilated in the living portions. There is one thing painfully evident, and that is that she was built for warm climates, as she is absolutely without means of heating either officers' or men's quarters. Stoves have been put up temporarily, and without them the ship would hardly have been habitable during the cold, driving, wet weather, while in the Thames, or during her run to Halifax.

The call at Halifax was made on account of the coal supply of the San Francisco running short unexpectedly. The heavy sea and strong head winds so kept back the ships that one day they barely made fifty miles, and another less than eighty. As their usual run was about 250 miles a day, some idea may be formed of the heavy weather encountered.

The New Orleans will, of course, need to be Americanized in order to suit the needs and tastes of those about joining her, but such changes as are necessary to put her in readiness for active work can soon be made, and when the wear and tear of the ocean trip is removed and the ship painted according to the recent orders on this subject it is said she will be a fine, handy, and reliable vessel, as her machinery is excellent and has answered every call that has been made upon it in the most satisfactory manner. She has double screws and triple expansion engines that can develop 7,500 horse power. There were some dozen or more civilians hired to lend a hand to bring the ship across. They will return to England.

TRAITOR PUNISHED IN RUSSIA.

Privy Councilor and His Daughter Sent to Siberia for Life for Selling Secrets to Austria.

LONDON, April 15.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, as a result of a secret trial for treason on the charge of selling military documents to Austria, Privy Councilor Perovnoff and his twenty-year-old daughter have been banished to Siberia for life. Five other persons implicated in the same charges have received lighter sentences.

NEW BISHOP OF VANCOUVER.

See of Vincennes to be Transferred to Indianapolis.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope has appointed the Rev. Alexander Christie, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Minneapolis, to the Bishopric of Vancouver.

His Holiness has approved the transfer of the See of Vincennes to Indianapolis, from which it will take its name.

PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

Emperor of China Agrees to Treat Him on an Equality.

PEKIN, April 14.—The Emperor of China has consented to treat Prince Henry of Prussia on a footing of equality. His Majesty has agreed to return the Prince's visit, and will sit at the same table with him, in the Summer Palace, where His Royal Highness will be the guest of honor.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE DEAD.

She Passes Away on the Riviera—Had Obtained a Divorce.

LONDON, April 14.—Information was received in this city to-day to the effect that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently on the Riviera.

Constance Lloyd was the maiden name of Mrs. Oscar Wilde. She was of Irish extraction, and at the death of her father, a lawyer, she inherited a large sum of money. She has been described as exceedingly pretty, of graceful figure, and dainty features. She married Oscar Wilde about seventeen years ago, and, until the scandal which wrecked her husband's life and caused his condemnation to two years' imprisonment, she adopted the aesthetic ideas of the author, even so far as dress was concerned, her costumes being widely described in the fashion journals. Her home, in Tite Street, Chelsea, London, was fitted up in admirable taste, and her receptions were at one time attended by some of the most noted men in literature and art.

Mrs. Wilde had two children, both boys, Cyril, born in 1885, and Vivian, born in 1886.

Immediately after the arrest of Oscar Wilde, his wife took her children from their residence and instructed her lawyer to institute proceedings for a divorce, which was granted.

"THE CONQUERORS" IN LONDON.

Paul Potter's Play Coldly Received by an English Audience.

LONDON, April 14.—The aristocratic and solemn clientèle of the St. James's Theatre this evening assembled, fully nerved to be shocked, at the première of Mr. Paul Potter's "The Conquerors," now running at the Empire Theatre, New York.

The principal scene, which kindled so fierce an international controversy among the critics, was toned down, however, to the utmost mildness by Mr. George Alexander and Miss Julia Neilson. The reception of the play was very cold, although the cast, notably Mr. W. H. Vernon, Mr. H. B. Irving, Miss Fay Davis, and Miss Constance Collier, made the most of it.

Patriotic Americans in the audience hissed the Spanish dances.

DIXEY GOING TO THE CASINO.

Engaged for the Chief Rôle in the Summer Review.

For many years the Casino managers have endeavored to secure Henry E. Dixey for that house, and yesterday they succeeded after a conference between George B. McLellan and Mr. Dixey. He becomes a member of the company and will make his first appearance in the principal rôle of the annual Summer review, which will follow "The Lady Slavey."

The company for this new production will be the strongest ever presented by Lederer & McLellan, and thus far includes Henry E. Dixey, Walter Jones, Madge Lessing, and Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper. Mr. McLellan said last night that Hugh Morton, in writing the book for the review, would bear in mind Mr. Dixey's abilities, and would write his part to suit them. It is the intention of the management to send this play with the complete company to England next Fall and present the second of the Casino productions at the Shaftesbury Theatre. This fact, more than anything else, induced Mr. Dixey to become a member of the company, for it has been his desire for a long time to make another effort in England. His previous appearance there under E. E. Rice's management in "Adonis" proved an absolute failure.

Mr. Dixey's engagements through the country as the successor of Prof. Herrmann have been canceled, and he will devote himself entirely to the new review.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Alexander Lambert will give a students' concert at the New York College of Music Wednesday evening, April 20.

Henry Holden Huss, assisted by David Bispham, will give a piano and song recital at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday, April 22, at 4 o'clock.

Edward E. Rice has become the sole owner of "Monte Carlo." He purchased the full rights of the piece yesterday from Max Bleiman.

Miss Louise Hepner, who is now appearing as Nita Vanderkoop in Rice's "Ballet Girl," has been secured by Paul Steindorff as prima donna for the opera season to be inaugurated on Monday, May 23, at the Harlem Opera House. Miss Hepner's first appearance will be in "The Beggar Student."

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday denied the application of Henry Lowenfeld of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, for an injunction to restrain Oscar Hammerstein and Augustin Daly from producing the opera "La Poupée" to-night at Daly's Theatre in favor of the defendants. Mr. Hammerstein proposes to immediately begin a suit for damages against Mr. Lowenfeld, on the ground that the charges made by the proprietor of "La Poupée" prevented him from disposing of the play for out-of-town production, notwithstanding he held the American rights. Two offers were received, one from Klaw & Erlanger, and the other from John Slocum, who decided to stop all negotiations when they learned of the charges made by Mr. Lowenfeld.

Miss Marguerite Ferguson, one of the members of the company now playing "What Happened to Jones" at the Grand Opera House, was married yesterday afternoon to Charles F. Reichelt, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Union Gas Company. The Rev. Dr. Paxton of the New York Presbyterian Church of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, performed the ceremony. The church was comfortably filled with people, including the members of the company, who presented Miss Ferguson with a handsome cut glass punch bowl. A. H. Hall acted as best man and A. C. Humphreys gave the bride away. Miss Ferguson continued in her part in the play last night, which is that of the Swedish servant girl. She does not intend to abandon the stage. The couple will give a reception to their relatives and friends at the Hotel Imperial this afternoon.

A World's Record Smashed in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 14.—To-night at the Auditorium, in the six-day bicycle race, Lizzie Claw of Berlin, Germany, beat the world's record for 4 hours 47 minutes 16 seconds for 100 miles by making it in 4 hours 32 minutes 15 seconds.

Assignment in Willimantic.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., April 14.—Jerome B. Baldwin, who has been engaged in the clothing business in this city for the past twenty-nine years, to-day assigned, with liabilities of $11,000; assets, $5,000.

WAR AMONG ALASKA INDIANS.

The Sanxmans and Ketchikans Have a Truce After Much Bloodshed—New Placer Ground.

SEATTLE, April 14.—War has again broken out among the Sanxman and Ketchikan Indian tribes, which constitute the major part of the inhabitants of Revilla Gigedo Island, on the southeastern coast of Alaska. Strife between these tribes has existed at intervals for half a century. Murders by the wholesale have been settled by the payment of indemnities in blankets, firearms, and ponies, and as the Indians still practice these primeval customs the authorities of Alaska have been unable to secure convictions in the majority of cases.

Last Fall John Swenson, a Sanxman, killed a son of one of the Ketchikan chiefs, and dared the dead man's relatives to shoot him. They replied that they would not be satisfied with his carcass, and a week later they ambushed and killed one of the chiefs of the Sanxman tribe. With this the present war began. Efforts were made to settle the strife, and last January by the interchange of blankets a truce was patched up.

Late in March a Sanxman killed a Ketchikan. The Sanxman chief captured the murderer and his companion, and turned them over to the Ketchikans who hung them to a tree near the Indian village. At this the Sanxman Indians became incensed at their chief. A week of skirmishing followed. The relatives of the Sanxman murderer, to the number of ten, invaded the village of Ketchikan Tuesday, March 29, and shanghaied four of their enemies. They were never seen again, and are believed to have been murdered and buried by the bloodthirsty Sanxmans. Two days later a pitched battle occurred between the tribes, but no one was killed. Then the chiefs and the wise men of the tribes met in conference, and for two days haggled over the terms of peace. The Sanxman tribe gave the Ketchikan chief for the benefit of the 400 men and their families 1,000 blankets and a small sum of money. Since then there has been a cessation of hostilities.

Revilla Gigedo Island is but sparsely settled by the whites. That part of British Columbia adjoining the island is unexplored, being the hunting grounds of the Sanxman tribe. The Sanxman Indians have frequently brought placer gold to the trading post at Ketchikan.

A party of American prospectors, headed by William D. Jenkins, son of the Washington Secretary of State, learned of the location of the gold fields, situated on the Unik River, 150 miles from tidewater. They have penetrated the region and have occupied 500 acres of placer ground. An Indian courier brought out the news of rich finds made by the Jenkins party and from the surrounding towns a stampede is in progress to the new diggings. From thoroughly authentic sources it is learned that a promising region has been discovered.

THE TIME FOR ENROLLMENT.

Gen. Rodenbough, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, decided yesterday that the time for enrollment under the provisions of the new primary law begins to-morrow. The act says: "From the 15th of April to and including the 30th of April," and Gen. Rodenbough believes that does not include April 15. The bureau has completed all its arrangements to carry out the new law, and enrollment blanks may be had at Police Headquarters by all who apply for them.

In all the districts the party and faction leaders have distributed digests of the new law with pamphlets of instruction, and at the different headquarters men are on hand to explain any sections that puzzle the voter. The delay of one day advised by Gen. Rodenbough will not make any real difference and the leaders have instructed their followers that it will be wise to wait until to-morrow before sending in the filled-out enrollment blanks.

Independent voters have been notified to inquire carefully into the qualifications of the notaries or Commissioners of Deeds before whom they acknowledge their signatures. The authority of Commissioners in the different boroughs appointed before consolidation may be questioned, and the disqualification of the notarial certificate, it is believed, would invalidate the enrollment.

Ex-Mayor Strong, who is Chairman of the committee appointed by President Swayne of the Republicans of the County of New York, to see that the full Republican enrollment is made, said yesterday that he was not acting on behalf of any faction. Speaking for the committee he said:

"I want it understood that we have no factional fight with any one. We intend to raise funds for the payment of notaries. Our functions will cease when the enrollment is completed. There are members of our committee who are not in sympathy with the Committee of Fifty-three movement."

DIED A VICTIM OF FRIGHT.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 14.—Samuel Baxter died in the Muhlenberg Hospital late this afternoon, a victim of fright. He feared hydrophobia, and, although he did not have it, finally brought himself to believe he had it and died.

Eight weeks ago Baxter, who lived at 1,444 South Avenue, was bitten by a dog, which was not mad and did not go mad. The wound was cauterized by Dr. Van D. Hedges, and it healed nicely without a sign of blood poisoning or other complications. Baxter went back to his work as a carpenter and felt no ill effects that were real.

He dreaded hydrophobia, and his fear was increased by his friends. After they saw that he was apparently out of danger they began to joke him about having been bitten and recounted to him cases of hydrophobia of which they knew or had heard. Some showed him newspaper clippings of cases, and warned him to look out or he would die.

This made Baxter even more afraid than he was before, and about ten days ago he became almost abject from fear. He could neither think nor talk of anything else.

Monday night he broke down under the great mental strain. A doctor who examined him then pronounced his trouble wholly mental. Up to the last he did not have true hydrophobia, but had all indications of simulated hydrophobia, a hysterical affection.

Monday night Baxter was taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital. Dr. Hedges examined him there, as did others, and did not find a single true symptom. The nurses tried every means to assure Baxter he had nothing the matter with him except an excited imagination, but he would not believe them, and insisted that he was going mad.

A little before midnight last night Baxter, who had been lying silent all evening and refusing to listen to the talk which was purposely kept up around him for several hours, suddenly arose and began to take off what clothing he had on. The nurse who tried to prevent him he knocked down, and then, in a nude state, he ran into the main ward acting like one afflicted with the disease. He greatly frightened the other patients and then ran into the yard.

The police were then summoned. Sergt. Kelly and Roundsman Frederickson responded within a few minutes, and after a hard fight subdued the man after he had raced about the yard and rolled on the ground. He tried to bite the officers, but was safely taken into the ward and strapped to the bed. From that time he continued to rave until he died.

THE TOBACCO WAR WANING.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Peace between the American Tobacco Company and the large independent plug tobacco manufacturers is now in sight. At least, an end to the costly commercial war which these interests have waged so bitterly for three years is a probability of the near future. This accounts for the remarkable strength shown by American Tobacco in the New York stock market during the last few days. To-day the stock was again the brilliant leader of an exceedingly buoyant general market and soared up to 117, closing at 116¼. Tuesday the stock sold at 102½, so that it has gained 13¾ points in two days.

A report was circulated among the brokerage houses to-day to the effect that a deal satisfactory to all the warring interests had been definitely fixed. An authority on the subject emphatically denied that this was true. He freely admitted that a big deal was on, and that there was reason to believe it would be consummated.

The independents now contemplate the consolidation into one company the "Big Four" independent tobacco manufacturers, together, possibly, with some smaller concerns. The "Big Four" are: Liggett and Meyers, St. Louis, Mo.; Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis; P. J. Sorg & Co., Middletown, Ohio; Pierre Lorillard and Son, Jersey City, N. J.

While it is denied that the new company is to have any connection with the American Tobacco Company, it is quite generally understood there is to be no friction between the two.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY'S SESSION.

Papers Are Read and a Banquet Is Held in the Evening at Delmonico's.

The last session of the convention of the Huguenot Society of America was held yesterday at the French Church du Saint Esprit in West Twenty-second Street, and was devoted almost entirely to the reading of papers dealing with the early history of the Huguenots in this country.

A paper on "The History of the French Hospital in London, and the Lives of the Huguenots who Founded It" was read by A. Giraud Browning, a delegate from the London Society, and was received with applause. It gave a graphic description of the trials of the refugees from France. Theodore M. Banta, Secretary of the Holland Society, read a paper prepared by M. G. Wildeman on "The Walloon Church of Haarlem."

The Rev. Dr. Vedder of Charleston, S. C., took the place of T. W. Bacot, the delegate from the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, who was absent because of illness, and gave a brief history of the original South Carolina Huguenots. He presented to the American Society a volume bearing upon the subject, on behalf of the organization he represented.

Col. Richard L. Maury read a paper on the "Huguenots of Virginia," George T. Davis spoke on "The Huguenots and New Rochelle," A. T. Clearwater of Virginia read a paper on "Huguenots' Influence in the Colonial Capital of New York," and J. C. Pumpelly closed the session with a brief recital of the "Huguenot Settlement in New Jersey."

Over two hundred members and guests of the society attended the banquet last night at Delmonico's. Frederic J. de Peyster, the newly-elected President of the society, acted as toastmaster, and seated with him at the table of honor were A. Giraud Browning, Edward Belleroche of London, M. C. Pasteur, N. Weiss of France, M. F. F. Dufois, representing the Rev. Paul de Felice, member of the French Society; Theodore M. Banta, Robert Hovenden, the Rev. Dr. Vedder of Charleston, S. C.; William D. Gaillard of South Carolina, Col. R. T. Maury, A. T. Clearwater, George T. Davis, Joseph Lambden, J. C. Pumpelly, John W. Vrooman, President of the Holland Society; Franklin Stanton, President of the St. Nicholas Society; William Lyall, President of St. Andrew's Society; W. M. Massey, President of St. George's Society; the Rev. Roderick Terry, President of the Mayflower Society; Jacob F. Miller, President of the Luther Society; Prof. Samuel MacAulay Jackson, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, Chauncey M. Depew, Prof. D. Henry M. Baird and William E. Dodge.

Four members of the Grace Church Cadet Choir, accompanied by an orchestra, furnished the music.

After the elaborate menu had been served, two members of the society carried into the banquet the United States and the Huguenot banners, which were placed in front of the table of honor, and Col. Maury then presented the New York branch of the society a silver punch bowl imbedded in a large wreath of American Beauty roses, on behalf of the Virginia Society.

President de Peyster delivered the address of welcome, and the following toasts were responded to: "The Edict of Nantes," by the Rev. Dr. Van de Water; "The Hospitable Lands Which Received with Open Arms Our Exiled Ancestors Two Hundred Years Ago," by Dr. Depew; "The Union of the French and Dutch in New Netherlands and New York," by Prof. Baird; "Our Guests," by Mr. Browning, and "The Representatives of the Benevolent and Historical Societies Who Are with Us To-night," by Mr. Dodge.

NEW CLARA DE HIRSCH HOME.

Plans were submitted yesterday to the Department of Buildings by Architects Brunner & Tryon for the construction of the new building for the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, on Sixty-third Street, east of Third Avenue.

The new building, the estimated cost of which is $100,000, will be five stories, and has a frontage on Sixty-third Street of 125 feet and a depth of 80 feet. It is planned like a letter E, the eastern and western wings containing on the first floor the laundry and kitchen, with bedrooms above. The central wing will contain the dining room on the first floor and a library or assembly hall on the second.

The halls will be ample, and there are to be two large staircases extending from the basement to the roof. On the first floor, besides the kitchen and laundry, will be the various rooms for the Directors, reception rooms, offices, &c.; on the second floor, the directress's apartments, parlors, and class rooms, while the rest of the building is to be devoted to sleeping rooms, each one of which will be well lighted and have its own closet. Accommodations will be for 100 inmates.

The plans provide for a plain but substantial interior finish, including stairs of iron and slate. The roof may be used as a roof garden, and will be covered with tiles and surrounded by a light balustrade. The exterior will be of stone on the first floor, with gray brick of Roman shape and terra cotta of the same color above.

First Signal Corps Dinner.

About sixty-five members of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., and their friends had an informal dinner last evening at the Arena, Thirty-first Street and Broadway. The dinner was in the main banquet hall, which was tastefully decorated with National colors. Capt. Homer W. Hodge acted as toastmaster. Eugene K. Austin spoke on the "Method of Embarking and Mobilizing a Regiment in Case of War," Lieut. Chales Lembke on "Discipline," and Surgeon Charles W. Jackson on "The Importance of Physical Exercise for Signalmen." Speeches were also made by Sergts. Sampson, Mathesen, and others.

Brooklyn High School Alumni.

The Alumni Association of the Brooklyn High School gave its annual dinner last evening in the Hotel St. George, in Clark Street, Brooklyn.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Jeffery, daughter of G. M. Jeffery of Hartford Road, South Orange, to Edmund Mortimer Blake of Hyde Park, Mass.

The last meeting of the Thursday Evening Club for this season was held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, 76 Clinton Place. Col. George E. Waring, Jr., delivered an address, and there were the usual supper and floral decorations.

The West End Woman's Republican Association gave a musicale in its club rooms, 477 Western Boulevard, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hadden-Alexander, the pianist, played. Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard sang, and Miss Maude Kelly played on the harp. Miss Rosalind Adelaide Richmond, a granddaughter of the late Dean Richmond, played a violin obligato. The contralto was Miss Amy Rosenfeld.

Several children of well-known society people took part last night in some amateur theatricals, given at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, 12 Washington Square North. Miss Ruth Twombly, daughter of H. McK. Twombly; little Miss Iselin, Miss Lee, daughter of Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee; Miss Edgar, and Miss Bryce were among the performers. The play was supplemented by a supper and informal dancing.

There was a large assemblage last evening at the Easter subscription dance given by young ladies of the Brooklyn Hill set, which was held in the Pouch Mansion. The patronesses were Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Mrs. Edward L. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sloan, Mrs. Russell Prentiss, and Mrs. Chester I. Richards. Vincent Loeser led the cotillion alone, and the favors were Easter lilies and small American silk flags.

A Suit Over Newspaper Stamps.

A suit was begun yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company against the United States to recover newspaper stamps that were seized some time ago by the Post Office authorities on the ground that it is unlawful for any one outside the Government employ to have them. These stamps are merely receipts to preserve in the Post Office of periodicals that have been mailed. The company claims that the department offered the stamps for sale from time to time, and they were purchased by dealers at public sale.

Emerson McMillin Resigns.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14.—Emerson McMillin, formerly of this city, but now a resident of New York, to-day resigned the Presidency of the Columbus Street Railway Company owing to a diversity of business connections in other localities. Mr. McMillin still retains gas and other interests in Columbus. Robert E. Sheldon was elected President of the street railway company and John Joyce goes into the Directory. Clarence M. Clark of Philadelphia succeeds Mr. Sheldon as Vice President.

LONDON VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

Editorial Opinions in Contrast with the Anti-American Feeling on the Continent.

LONDON, April 15.—The morning papers are filled with dispatches from the Continent, nearly all of the same tenor. The belief that war is inevitable is universal, as well as the feeling of hostility to the United States. The papers contain also numerous articles speculating upon the effect of war upon securities, the markets, and other interests.

The Times says editorially:

"Spain's note to the powers can have no effect except, perhaps, to delay the issue. The powers certainly will not intervene, while if they did neither the United States nor Spain would listen. It is doubtful whether, even if President McKinley regained his authority over the situation, he could now stem the tide of popular sentiment in America for war."

The Daily Chronicle, from what it calls a "well-known correspondent," signing himself "Anglo-Saxon," prints a remarkable letter advocating an overt Anglo-American alliance to compel the liberation of Cuba without war by an overwhelming display of force.

Commenting editorially on this letter, The Daily Chronicle thinks it "an opportune moment to seek to bring about such an alliance or entente, especially in view of the common interests of the United States and Great Britain in China."

The Morning Post advises Spain to act promptly, "as every day's delay increases the probability that the force against her will be stronger than it is now." Commenting upon the "disturbance of the balance of power from America's annexation of Cuba," The Post says:

"Our children will probably regret the policy of isolation England has pursued, which has left Europe divided and made all the European powers passive on-lookers at a process which is agreeable to none of them."

The Daily Graphic, referring to Senator Hoar's statement that President McKinley still believed in the possibility of peace, says:

"The United States is pledged to the bag and baggage policy, and its only chance of avoiding war is by climbing down."

The Daily News, commenting upon a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who continues hopeful of peace and asserts that it is believed at Washington that President McKinley is acting upon a "plan agreed upon by the six European powers," says:

"Despite the optimist view of our correspondent, we fear that the chances of peace are slender."

The afternoon newspapers yesterday printed long comments on "the evil of leaving the issue of peace or war in the hands of Congress." Not one of the papers, however, questions the duty of the United States to intervene in Cuba; but they are disposed to criticise the methods proposed. The Westminster Gazette says: "The scene in the House and the Senate's insulting report in regard to the Maine are hardly edifying; but they are the inevitable result of the peculiar provisions of the Constitution which disarm the Executive and compel the last steps in a most perilous crisis to be taken in blazing publicity. It is impossible not to sympathize with the indignation of the Americans, and the solemn lectures which some of the British newspapers are administering to America are ridiculous. Still, there is a feeling that the two countries are marching to an avoidable calamity."

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that the resolutions of the House of Representatives were the "logical and practical corollary of the message," adding:

"The scene in the House was not pretty; but it was quite human. On the eve of war it is natural that people should be excited."

Referring to the comments of The Times on the situation, The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The committee was not meaning peace, nor is President McKinley. He has done all he could to that end, and in a way which should secure his fame; but he knows where statesmanlike moderation and tact become weakness."

The other afternoon newspapers have but little patience with the sermon of The Times. They freely acknowledge that the Americans have shown "extreme patience under the most terrible provocation," eulogize the crusade against Spanish cruelty, and refer to the newspapers which criticise the United States as being the same "who supported the Turks against Armenia and the slave-owners against the slaves."

BARBER KILLED CUSTOMER.

Mutarello Drew a Razor Across a Relative's Throat While Shaving Him.

Giovanni Lombardi, an Italian blacksmith, aged sixty-five, of 111 Garnet Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday afternoon by Luigi Mutarello, a barber, in the latter's shop at 813 Van Brunt Avenue.

The men were connected by marriage. About two and a half years ago Mutarello's sister Mary married Feori, a son of Lombardi, against the wishes of her brother, who wanted her to marry another man. Old Lombardi often boasted that he had brought about the match, and that angered Mutarello still more.

Mutarello has been acting queerly for some time past. He closed his shop on Tuesday and Wednesday, and told his workmen that he would discharge them, although he had a good business. He opened the shop yesterday afternoon, and old Lombardi passed by. Mutarello sent a couple of boys after him to call him, and when the old man returned Mutarello asked him where he had been keeping himself.

A few words were exchanged, and Mutarello invited Lombardi to get a shave. The old man sat down in the chair, and Mutarello proceeded to shave him. The boys who were standing at the door then saw Mutarello throw down the razor and run out. At the same time a stream of blood flowed from Lombardi's neck, and he jumped up and pursued the barber, who ran to King street and jumped over a fence.

Lombardi returned to the shop, where he fell and died in a few minutes. Both the windpipe and jugular vein had been severed. Mutarello went to the station house and surrendered to Capt. Cullen, with the remark that the man he had killed had injured him.

Mutarello was struck with a club a couple of years ago, and was in the hospital for a long time. The police think that the blow unbalanced his mind.

ELECTRICITY TO BE USED.

BOSTON, April 14.—Killing by electricity succeeds hanging as the method of putting condemned criminals to death in this State. The Governor signed the bill yesterday. All executions will take place in the State prison, Charlestown.

The proviso occasioned a visit of Gen. Bridges, the Warden of the Charlestown Prison, to the State House yesterday, where he consulted with the Governor. It is understood that he will go to work at once to make the provision for the proper enforcement of the new law, and will have plans made, though there is no one in the State at the present time on whom the new system can be tested. The new law will not apply to those now under indictment nor to any person who committed murder prior to the act going into effect.

DEATH OF MRS. R. VAN WYCK.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Mrs. R. Van Wyck, who has made her home for a number of years at the Hotel Buckingham, New York, died rather suddenly this evening at the Auditorium Hotel.

Her son, C. Van Wyck of New York; her daughter, Miss Van Wyck, and Miss Potherus of New York, were present. Mrs. Van Wyck, Miss Van Wyck, and Miss Potherus arrived in Chicago about a week ago from California, where they had gone for the benefit of Mrs. Van Wyck's health. Mrs. Van Wyck seemed to be improving until Tuesday night, when she was taken seriously ill. Three physicians attended her, and her son was summoned from New York, arriving only a few hours before her death.

Death of Mrs. C. T. Gardner.

Mrs. C. T. Gardner, wife of Dr. C. T. Gardner, of Providence, R. I., died Tuesday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She had arrived a fortnight ago in this city from Bermuda where she had been sojourning for her health. Last week she became quite ill and her husband sent for his son, Dr. C. H. Gardner, of Providence. Monday, she grew worse, and although at first she was thought to be suffering from the effects of seasickness, her disease rapidly developed. Her death is said to be due to inflammation of the bowels.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. John H. Hyatt.

Only the wishes of the family prevented the funeral of Col. John H. Hyatt, at Peekskill, yesterday afternoon, from being the largest Masonic and military obsequies ever held in Peekskill. Col. Hyatt died on Tuesday at the advanced age of eighty-three years, at his home, 153 Hudson Avenue, where he had resided twenty-one years. The cause of his death was heart disease.

He was born in Peekskill, Feb. 6, 1815, and had always lived there. He was educated at the public schools, learned the trade of a molder, and then, with Washington Whitney, built what is now known as the Southard & Robinson Foundry. This plant was afterward sold to Thomas Southard, and Col. Hyatt became a partner. Then he sold out his interest to Thomas Southard and started the Peach Orchard Foundry, on Water Street, which later he sold out to Isaac T. Montross and others.

He also learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and became an architect and builder of considerable repute. Many of the old houses in Peekskill were built by him and from his plans. In 1873 he was appointed General Inspector in the Building Department of New York City, and for eleven years held a very responsible position in that department. Under his administration many reforms were inaugurated. In 1884, at the age of seventy years, he retired.

With but one exception, Col. Hyatt was the oldest member of Cortlandt Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M., and was a very enthusiastic Mason in his younger days. In religious belief he was a Quaker. In politics he was a Democrat before the war and a Republican since. He was Alderman in Peekskill in 1844 and 1851, and had also been Assessor and Tax Collector several terms.

Oct. 3, 1836, he married Hester Spock, and she still survives him, after a married life of nearly sixty-two years. Three children are also living—Mrs. Samuel Gauntlet of Brooklyn and Mrs. Horton and Miss Susie Hyatt of Peekskill. He was the last of the old, original Hyatt family, once so prominent in and about Peekskill.

His military record was one of which he was very proud. Sept. 25, 1838, he first enlisted in a regiment of artillery stationed in New York, at Fort Gansevoort, as a private. He rose by gradual stages, and June 24, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel by Gov. Fenton. In 1854 he organized what was known as the Bleakley Rifles, which became a famous military company before the war. During the rebellion Col. Hyatt saw much service.

The pall bearers at the funeral were Postmaster William R. Thorne, ex-Supervisor William Mabie, and ex-Judge Lent, representing the Masons; John Hawes, Royal E. Taylor, and Water Commissioner Homer Anderson. The Rev. Thomas C. Straus conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Smith. Interment was at Hillside.

Henry Bailey Peirce.

Henry Bailey Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for sixteen years, died at his home in Abington, Mass., yesterday morning of apoplexy. He was stricken while making an address Wednesday evening.

Mr. Pierce was born in Duxbury, Mass., Aug. 6, 1841, and was educated at the common schools of Abington and in a Boston mercantile agency. Almost immediately upon completing his school training he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers and served throughout the war of the rebellion. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant Dec. 9, 1862, commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1863, appointed Regimental Quartermaster Jan. 3, 1864, and commissioned Captain Sept. 20 of the same year. After being mustered out of the service he engaged in the insurance business for a short time. He was first made Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the election of 1875. From 1870 to 1876 he was Adjutant General of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.; he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners for the Care of Disabled Soldiers and Trustee of the Public Library and Savings Bank of Abington. Yesterday he was to have assumed charge of the Fidelity Department of the American Surety Company as its sole representative in the Abington district.

Mrs. Julia De Forest.

Mrs. Julia De Forest, widow of Frederick De Forest and aunt of Mrs. Oliver Belmont, died at Brussels, Belgium, on Wednesday, aged seventy years. Mrs. De Forest was a Miss Dushay. She had lived abroad, chiefly in Paris and London, for a number of years. She was a very charitable woman, and had devoted herself for twelve years to caring for the sick in the Hospital for Incurables in Brussels and in the branch of that institution in Paris.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK B. CRAIG of Como, N. J., a member of the Wall Township Committee and Treasurer of the township, died Wednesday night. He was twenty-nine years old.

The Rev. Dr. SIMMONS, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford, died yesterday, aged sixty-two years. He leaves a wife and three daughters. The funeral will occur on Monday, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

CHARLES HIRT, a resident of Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 520 Liberty Street, from pneumonia. He was born in Germany in 1832. He settled in Union Hill in 1850, and soon became a successful and wealthy contractor. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and three daughters.

CHARLES DE JONVILLE, aged seventy-three, a teacher of the French and Spanish languages, died Tuesday of dropsy at Bellevue Hospital. He resided at John Buck's Hotel, 88 Fourth Avenue. Mr. De Jonville came to this country about forty years ago. He was not married, and so far as is known had no family connections in this country.

JOHN GRIMES BUTLER, a retired broker, died at his home, 342 West End Avenue, yesterday, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Death was due to a complication of diseases, from which he had been a severe sufferer for some time. He leaves a widow and four children, the youngest eight years old.

GEORGE H. PARSONS died suddenly at Flushing yesterday. He had just succeeded R. H. Baker, who died Monday, as Superintendent of the Parsons nurseries, owned by his father. He was found in the lavatory, about noon, by his father. There was a bruise on the forehead and the skin was broken. This was caused by his falling against the door. It is spposed heart disease caused death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Lord's establishments, 668 6th Av., near 39th, and 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by best families of New York since 1860.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

MARRIED.

CAMP—QUINBY.—On Thursday, April 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Candace Ellen, daughter of Henry Brewer Quinby, Esq., of Lakeport, N. H., to Hugh Nesbitt Camp.

WILBUR-SMITH—PHILLIPS.—Thursday, April 14, 1898, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., Frances A. Phillips, daughter of the late Mrs. George B. Corkhill, Washington, D. C., to George Wilbur-Smith, Bridgeport, Conn. Civil marriage, Jan. 10, 1898.

Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

BUTLER.—John Grimes Butler, at his residence, 342 West End Avenue, on Thursday, April 14, 1898.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

INGLIS.—On Tuesday, April 12, Margaret Inglis, sister of the late Hon. William Inglis, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral at her residence, 37 East 62d St., Friday morning, April 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

KURSHEEDT.—On April 11, Abigail, widow of Asher Kursheedt, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 168 West 78th Street, Friday morning, April 15, at 9:30.

NILES.—On Tuesday morning, April 12, Philip Bradford Niles, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late home, 11 West 9th St., on Friday afternoon, April 15, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

PARSONS.—Suddenly at Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, April 14, George H. Parsons, son of Samuel B. Parsons.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Colorado papers please copy.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, Thursday, April 14, at Flushing, L. I., George H. Parsons of Colorado Springs, son of Samuel B. Parsons of Flushing, L. I., and son-in-law of the late William Sterne Hascall of this city.

VAN WYCK.—April 14, at Chicago, after a short illness, Catherine B., widow of Richard Van Wyck, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

"QUO VADIS" AMONG CATHOLICS.

Archbishop of Cincinnati Issues a Decree Concerning It.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The following self-explanatory communication has been given out for publication in The Catholic Telegraph from the residence of Archbishop William H. Elder:

"Official." Diocese of Cincinnati.

As regarding the book "Quo Vadis," the Archbishop is not disposed to take part in the discussion of how much or how little harm it may do to readers, young or old. He wishes, however, that the Catholic institutions, schools, colleges, &c., of the Diocese of Cincinnati should not take on themselves the responsibility of favoring its being read by persons under their care; particularly that they should not give it for premiums nor cast it in their libraries. By order of the Archbishop.

HENRY MOELLER, Chancellor.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 14.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ADELROD, Anna, 218 Eldridge St	39	12
AVERILL, Charles B., Lynn, Mass.	44	14
BERGER, Samuel, Montefiore Home	39	12
BOHAN, Joseph, 131 W. 60th St	9	12
BELOSO, Joseph, 210 Elm St	2	12
BENNETT, Helen A., 27 Columbus Av	68	13
BEIGA, Barbara L., 611 E. 83d St	47	12
BORDEN, James D., 424 W. 28th St	39	12
BECKER, Beatrice, 409 W. 17th St	1	13
BROOKINS, John H., 335 W. 61st St	82	13
BAUER, Paul, 621 Courtlandt Av	1	10
BARTON, William, 461 Willis Av	40	12
BERGEN, Andrew, 560 E. 135th St	1	13
COPELAND, Minnie S., 153 E. 104th	82	12
CARROZZA, Gaetano, 543 W. 175th St	48	13
CULLEN, Helen, 519 W. 49th St	1	13
COLLELA, Luigi, 26 Grand St	1	13
CLENEN, Deborah, 410 W. 23d St	82	13
CONOLLY, Edward D., 156 E. 62d St	68	12
DEMPSEY, Sarah, 779 10th Av	23	12
DEEGAN, Charles, 562 W. 54th St	28	13
DOLAN, Julia, 59 Broome St	45	12
DUNN, Thomas, 33 Downing St	30	13
DE JONVILLE, Charles O., 88 4th Av	77	12
FORTONATO, Antonio, 333 E. 115th	5	13
FERRI, Itato, 120 Macdougal St	5	13
FLOOD, Bridget C., 416 W. 25th St	82	13
FOGARTY, Mary A., 350 W. 12th St	84	13
FORTUNATO, Maria P., Courtlandt Av	15	13
FOSOLI, Aurulio, 100 Mott St	50	12
FOLAND, Peter, 235 W. 35th St	85	13
GROSS, Cilie, 72 Suffolk St	1	13
GRUBERT, Mary A., 501 E. 116th St	63	13
GARDNER, Mary F., 5th Avenue Hotel	53	14
GRIFFIN, Mary, 551 W. 48th St	33	12
GORMLEY, Ellen B., 2,214 5th Av	15	13
GRASSING, William, Williams Bridge	39	13
HAUSER, Nicholas, 30 Avenue B	43	12
HOLLOWAY, Margaret, 954 Forest Av	60	11
HASKELL, Charles C., Paterson, N. J.	73	13
JACOBSON, Hans A., 269 W. 118th	52	14
JACOB, Charles, Seton Hospital	23	8
KIRSHBAUM, Male, 30 E. Broadway	73	14
KURSHEEDT, Abigail, 168 W. 78th	82	11
KRAUSS, Charles, 27 Market St	25	13
LEE, Ellen, 622 11th Av	30	12
LANGE, Charles, 112th St. and Amsterdam Av	78	13
LAMBERT, Mary A., 181 W. 102d St	66	13
LOENTZ, Chaie G., 104 Essex St	88	14
McGARRIGLE, Annie, 510 W. 44th St	31	12
McCLOY, Margaret, 230 W. 18th St	85	12
McCLELLAND, Emma L., 124 Riverside Drive	46	13
McDONNELL, Gertrude, 356 E. 88th	8	12
McLAUGHLIN, Catharine, 681 E. 144th St	75	9
MARTIN, Frank, Randall's Island	1	11
MURPHY, Patrick, 560 Lexington Av	40	13
NILES, Philip B., 16 W. 9th St	81	12
NOLAN, Peter, 52 Avenue D	62	11
NADEL, Hanna, 135 Clinton St	1	13
OESTERLE, Frederick S., 41 W. 99th	66	13
OHLE, Detleff, 314 W. 26th St	57	12
PRICE, Dorothy D., 157 W. 80th St	2	13
QUIGLEY, James T., 301 W. 25th St	53	10
QUINN, John, Almshouse	65	13
ROSENFELD, Bella, 120 W. 132d St	24	13
ROYER, John, 348 7th Av	52	13
RIESTER, Matilda, 223 W. 66th St	19	12
RING, John J., 44 Madison St	55	11
STURZ, Philip, 172 Attorney St	36	12
SACKMAN, Lena, 20 Clinton St	42	13
SULLIVAN, James, Home for Aged	83	12
SELZER, Harry, 57 Ridge St	1	13
SCHAPIRO, Philip, 20 Willett St	3	13
SHAVIRO, Annie, 145 Orchard St	1	13
SCHUMAN, Theresa, Nursery and Child's Hospital	1	13
SCOTT, Moses L., 208 8th Av	88	12
SHERIDAN, Mary, Almshouse	79	12
SCOTT, Dennis, 19 W. 18th St	27	13
SMOOD, Rhoda A., 805 W. 144th St	54	12
SCHMITT, Henry A., Riverdale	40	10
SUCKOW, Caroline, 916 Prospect Av	78	11
SUITE, John J., 346 St. Ann's Av	56	12
SPIVEY, Carrie B., 1,924 West Farms Road	1	11
VIESSEL, William, 523 Morris Av	4	11
WORMEN, Minnie, 165 E. 9th St	22	12
WILSON, Florence, 436 Manhattan Av	23	14
ZIERES, Mary, 885 First Av	87	12

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ANDERSEN, R., 991 4th Av	1	13
ANDERSON, Johan H., 39 Gold St	6	12
BARTLETT, Lilian, Bay Ridge Av. and 2d Av	12	13
BURTIS, Harold C., 683 Park Av	1	13
BAND, Francis X., 862A 14th St	83	12
BOYEN, A. H. A., 726 Evergreen Av	1	12
CONNAY, Eliza, 1,535 Park Av	61	11
CASANOVA, Maximino, 141 5th Av	89	13
CHURCHILL, George J., 412 5th Av	1	13
COZZENZO, Gaspare, 21 Bogart St	1	13
COOK, Elizabeth, 316 Smith St	12	12
COYNES, James J., 189 Douglas St	57	13
COHEN, Ahe, 193 Stagg St	1	13
COOLEY, May, 1,823 Broadway	1	13
DAHL, Olga C., 186 Prospect Av	1	13
DOPPKE, John, 139 21st St	49	13
ENNIS, James, 202 Clifton Place	61	11
FARRELL, John, 40 Sutton St	70	13
FUSCO, Michele, 3 Navy St	1	14
FEGYVERSIE, Maggie, 140 Suydam St	28	13
FISCHER, Helen D. C., 87 Amity St	4	12
GALVIN, Matthew, St. Peter's Hosp.	50	12
HANNA, William, 261½ 19th St	64	12
HILL, Richard, 731 Howard Av	1	13
HOFFMANN, Davis, 528 Flushing Av	2	13
JENSEN, Olle H., 6 4th Place	50	13
KELLY, James J., Albany Av. and Mallone St	67	12
LEYKUM, Conrad, 156 Johnson Av	26	13
MYERS, Mary, Faith Home	87	14
MOTT, Anna, 1,417 Pacific St	90	13
MENNINGER, George, 148 George St	52	13
MAGUIRE, Catharine, 76 Coffey St	1	13
MEHLIN, John, 1,344 Myrtle Av	63	12
MAHONEY, Baby, 46 Hudson Av	1	13
MILLER, James, 13 Carlton Av	27	11
McGUINNESS, Charles, 20 Montrose Av	31	13
McLAUGHLIN, —, 508 19th St	51	13
O'HARE, Walter, 485 Shepherd Av	1	13
O'BRIEN, William, K. C. Hospital	72	12
OSBORN, Edward, 189 Van Buren St	50	12
RYAN, John, 44 Dikeman St	1	13
RUFF, Mary M., 667 Bergen St	1	11
SHERWOOD, George W., 1,870 B'way	65	13
SWANSON, Charles O., 250 8th St	1	13
STETTAUER, Cilcie, 120 Wyckoff St	1	14
SMITH, Melissa C., 479 14th St	1	13
SMITH, Margaret, 20 S. Elliott Place	68	14
WARD, John A., 27 Hicks St	27	14
WERBELOVSKY, Marie, 93 Meserole	49	12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific Railway Co.

Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Declaration Maturing Principal and of Payment of Bonds.

To Holders of Kansas Pacific Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, by reason of defaults on and since November 1, 1894, in the payment of interest upon the Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Denver Extension First Mortgage Bonds, secured by its mortgage of June 20, 1869, and supplemental mortgage of April 9, 1879, a majority in interest of the holders of said bonds have, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage, elected that the principal of all of said bonds become and be immediately due and payable, and have declared such principal to be due.

Payment of such principal and of all defaulted coupons, with interest thereon to April 15th, 1898, (at which date all interest will cease,) namely, payment of $1,261.97 for each bond and all unpaid coupons thereon will, on and after the date of this notice, be made at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, by the undersigned Trustees, with whom funds for this purpose have been deposited.

April 1st, 1898.

JOHN A. STEWART,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr.,
Trustees.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 7% Bonds,

DUE MAY 1ST, 1898.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds, and the coupons due May 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK CITY.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
By A. C. BEDFORD, Treasurer.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

After showing considerable weakness in the first hour yesterday, the stock market braced up, and later developed much strength. Closing quotations nearly all recorded advances, many of them substantial. As has occurred many times of late, the market acted in direct opposition to what seemed to be warranted by the news. Nearly all the day's developments were of a bearish character, and yet Wall Street had a day of strength.

⁂

Beyond doubt there was much buying for the long account. Commission houses were more active than for some time, and there were also indications of purchases by smaller investors, whose operations in odd lots of several of the standard stocks were remarked on Wednesday.

⁂

There was no apparent new reason for this increased bullishness. None of the developments of the day were of a character likely to bring about a better feeling. But despite this there was throughout Wall Street a well-defined belief that war is to be averted. For weeks past this confidence in the peaceful outcome of the present Spanish affair has been in evidence, and yesterday it was stronger than ever, reaching to many of the smaller investors. Although the larger and stronger financial interests have all along shared in this theory, they have not as yet done anything in the way of buying, but for several days past there have undoubtedly been many purchases for smaller investors and margin speculators.

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But little attention was paid to the news that came from Washington during the day. The Street found more to amuse it in Tobacco's sensational advance. In fact, but little interest was taken in anything else. Tobacco was pushed up some 9 points by the same sort of manipulation that has marked the course of the stock of late, and all Wall Street stood aghast at the bold way in which the advance was brought about.

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Much of the bullishness that was in evidence yesterday came from appreciation of the fact that there may elapse considerable time before the two houses of Congress can get together and agree upon a war resolution. The delay which may be thus brought about was looked upon in Wall Street as giving further opportunities for peace.

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Government bonds were lower. There were sales of $11,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110, $10,000 do, registered, at 108½, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120¼.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 67.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1¼	Michigan Central	½
Am. Tobacco	8¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2¾	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	National Linseed Oil	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Great Western	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
General Electric	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Lake Shore	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Manhattan Cons.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Ann Arbor pf.	½	Denver & Rio Gr.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Illinois Central	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Tobacco scrip	3	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1
Morris & Essex con.	2¼	West. Un., coll. tr. 5s	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s, stamped	1
Norf. & West. con.	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	2
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1
Ore. Short Line con.	1½	Texas Pac. 2d	1⅛
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@4 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,043,758; balances, $5,521,720; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $701,587.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80@$4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94 3-16@94¼, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—50c@25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 101½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 57⅜; New York Central, ½, to 112½; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 33; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 49⅜; Erie, ⅛, to 12⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅛. Atchison sold at 11½, Canadian Pacific at 82, and St. Paul at 90¼. British consols declined ⅜, to 110¼, for money and 110 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £83,000, circulation decreased £681,000, bullion decreased £598,484, "other" securities decreased £1,324,000, "other" deposits decreased £556,000, public deposits decreased £638,000, notes reserve increased £143,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 38.40 per cent., compared with 37.25 per cent. last week, against a decline from 52.31 per cent. to 50.75 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f 47½c, and exchange on London was 25f 34½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 5,550,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 33,375,000f, gold in hand decreased 8,525,000f, bills discounted increased 70,800,000f, silver on hand decreased 1,925,000f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.50 and in Rome at 106.15.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S BIG INCREASE.

Northern Pacific's officially estimated gross earnings for the first week of April were given out yesterday. They make a most remarkable showing. The total for the week is put at $441,500, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $198,500, or nearly 82 per cent. During the week the freight business of the road is estimated to have increased 92 per cent., and the passenger business nearly 85 per cent. Including this estimate, the road for the fiscal year has earned $18,608,000 gross, an increase of over $4,000,000, or more than 28 per cent.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Announcements of gold engaged for import yesterday were limited to $300,000 taken by the National City Bank. That institution has now engaged and imported since the beginning of the movement $9,800,000, a much larger amount than any of the importing firms. The grand total of gold engaged and imported since Feb. 25 is now close to $60,000,000.

Sterling exchange was dull yesterday, the tone of the market being somewhat easier. Actual demand rates were slightly lower. Exchange market authorities say that further large imports are bound to follow the stronger tone of the money market.

TO AVERT WAR.

Said Mr. Francis D. Carley yesterday, in discussing the question of war and the necessity of it:

"I make the following suggestion: Let those people in Europe and America who are opposed to a war with Spain make voluntary subscriptions to a bond which the newly freed Cuban people shall give, and the money therefor be paid over to Spain. There will be no trouble in getting subscriptions for $300,000,000 or $500,000,000 of bonds. Plenty of men on both sides of the ocean would rather subscribe to such a bond than have such a war."

TOBACCO STOCK BOOMING.

Again yesterday Tobacco Trust provided Wall Street with a sensation. The stock repeated its remarkable performance of Tuesday and scored another gain of between 8 and 9 points. Next to Sugar, it was the most active stock on the list, over 50,000 shares changing hands. It sold up to 117, and retained nearly all of that advance to the close of business. Again flagrant manipulation was in evidence. The same crowd of brokers who have been pushing the stock up during the past few weeks were aggressively at work yesterday.

What was most remarkable about the market for Tobacco was the absence of stock, and there were many hints of a corner. The Trust's brokers yesterday called in what stock they had loaned out, and the rapid advance in Tobacco in the last hour was due largely to these tactics. In the loan crowd last night as high as 2 per cent. was paid for the use of the stock over night.

In addition to the stories regarding the absorption of the opposition plants by the Trust, which have been doing duty for so long, there were new explanations of Tobacco's strength yesterday. It was said that two inside interests were hard at work buying the stock in order to get control of the property. The books close to-day, and the stock was needed before their closing. Many of the traders who sold the stock short around 109 after its rapid advance on Tuesday were squeezed yesterday. They were forced to cover, and, although they were not many in number, there was a small panic among them.

MONEY RATES FIRMER.

Six per cent. was the rate bid for time money for all periods yesterday. That class of accommodation was in even smaller supply than heretofore, the banks having practically none to loan. The trust companies were about the only lenders; even regular customers found it hard to get time loans from their banks. Call money ruled at 3 and 3½ per cent., some loans being made as high as 4. The closing rate was 2 per cent., although but few loans were made at this low price. Bankers are predicting considerably higher rates in the case of belligerent action by Congress.

UNCERTAINTY HURTS BUSINESS.

The country has now had almost two months of distressing uncertainty, during which bankers, despite the great plethora of money at hand, have been forced to exercise extraordinary conservatism in the distribution of credits. Also manufacturers, mechants, and business men generally have had to wait, have not dared to give big orders ahead, have been forced to postpone all contemplated extensions, new ventures, and perhaps let golden opportunities slip by, simply because they have been uncertain whether there would be peace or war, and, if war, how it would affect them.

Two months, especially at this spring time of the year, is a long period for depressing conditions to last. That business has not suffered more severely is due to the strong financial position of the country when the war cloud appeared. With bountiful crops and high prices for exportable articles, with confidence restored in the integrity of the currency, there was tremendous improvement in business up to the date of the blowing up of the Maine. The almost daily frights which have [illegible] occurred have pretty well checked that improvement, but have not prevented business from fairly holding its own. But how long business can hold it own in the front of such uncertainty is a serious question. There are already smaller increases in bank clearings and in railroad earnings. If this week should go by, as last week did, without something definite transpiring at Washington, the situation should become the opposite of encouraging. Continued prosperity is bound to make one thing certain, and that is that it may ultimately bring on another era of hard times.

It is rather paradoxical, therefore, that the stock market, which is supposed to reflect business conditions, should go up on every rumor that the war crisis is to be delayed. If war is to come it is surely better for business and for stocks that war should break out and be finished before too great harm has happened by waiting.—Chicago Tribune.

IN CASE OF WAR.

In his regular financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding the American stock market:

"Traffics show remarkably well, and the prosperity of the United States has not so far been affected by all the warlike rumors. Whatever may be the result of the first encounters, there can be no doubt that in the end, and probably within a few months' time, victory must be with the Americans, and then we shall see such a boom in Yankee rails as has perhaps rarely been witnessed. There remains the other alternative, viz., that war may be avoided. There is, unfortunately, little reason for anticipating so satisfactory an ending to the present complications, but should a settlement, if only temporary, be reached, the whole active list of American rails would rise to a higher level than that from which it has fallen. This is, of course, so obvious that it would be useless to further discuss this eventuality, which appears, moreover, to be more than doubtful.

"What, on the other hand, is of the greatest importance is to arrive at some conclusion as to what would happen in the American market should war be declared. The old saying, 'That in the case of a war threatening you can buy stocks safely as soon as the first shot is fired,' should apply more particularly to the impending conflict, as its final issue cannot for a moment be doubtful. The Spaniards will have to carry on war far from the mother country, while Cuba is within easy reach of the United States, which Nation, therefore, has all the advantages of position. While the two countries may be pretty evenly matched as regards their navy, there is little doubt that the Americans would be able to throw a very considerable number of troops into Cuba at a very early period of the struggle, and that with their assistance the insurgents would make short work of the Spanish Army in the Island. Spain would, therefore, fight a losing battle, while her credit would be altogether destroyed, and her financial resources would hardly carry her longer than a few months, as against the unlimited financial resources controlled by the United States. When war breaks out there would probably be a sharp relapse in Wall Street, but the position has been so fully discounted that both 'bears' and 'bulls' would be at once on the warpath with purchases.

"It is no secret that large sums are awaiting investment in the United States, the owners of which are only seeking an opportunity to come in. Similarly, British and Continental buyers would be forthcoming to a very large extent, and directly the 'bears' saw prices moving up again we should witness a scramble on their part such as was seen in Wall Street only a week ago when prices rose from $4 to $8. I do not advocate large speculative purchases, but capitalists who can pay for all they buy would do well to effect their purchases either immediately before or after the outbreak of war. They will be certain to see all these shares very much higher in a few months' time, while there are purchases to be made now of dividend-paying securities on terms which have not been obtainable for a long time."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Signing by Gov. Black of bill extending time five years for completing railroads.

Strong demand for gold in London market, but sellers of bullion holding out for full prices.

Outlook for business on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf very good, according to officials of the company.

Heaviest car movement at Indianapolis during week ending April 9 in the history of the roads centring there.

Increase of $29,048 in Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's net earnings for February.

Rumors of changes in management of Manhattan Elevated said to be unfounded.

Further drafts received at the Sub-Treasury on the banks holding Government money derived from Union Pacific sale.

Statement of St. Paul Railway officials that volume of business previously reported is being fully maintained.

Final decree entered by United States Circuit Court confirming validity of ninety-nine years' lease of the North Carolina to the Southern Railway.

Election of W. H. Newman of the Great Northern to the Presidency of Lake Shore, succeeding S. R. Callaway.

Special meeting of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg stockholders to authorize building of 98 miles of road to connect with Lake Erie and Western.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in April showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$4,297
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	3,605
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	372
Northern Pacific	198,539
Western New York and Pennsylvania	8,700

Flint and Pere Marquette showed a decrease of $3,093.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	84	87
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	24	25½
Amsterdam preferred	62	64
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	151
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	78¼
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	74
Glucose common	36½	37¼
Glucose preferred	89½	91
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	21	22½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	66¾	69
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	355	356
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 1,000 Comstock 4s sold at 4.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at .18, 100 Breece at .35, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .75, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Gould and Curry at .15, 300 Leadville at .08, 100 Mexican at .25, 500 Potosi at .30, 300 Sierra Nevada at .70.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼, 500 Anaconda at .30, 11,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.08⅝@.08⅝, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅝@.05¼, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .22, 1,200 Gold Magnet at .006¼, buyer 30, 500 Havana at .75@.75½, 2,000 Jefferson at .04, 26,000 Justine at .02@.01, cash @.01¼ cash, 100 Lillie at .80, 6,500 Mollie Gibson at .19⅝@.19⅝@.19½, 3,000 Mt. Rosa at .11½@.11⅝, 700 Portland at .79½@.80@.79, 156,000 Sentinel at .01@.02 buyer 60 @.009½@.01⅝ buyer 30, 9,000 Union at .09⅝@.09⅝@.09⅞, 500 Yukon at .11.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.50	1.00	.70	1.00
Alta	.12	–	.15	–
Best & Belcher	.35	–	.33	–
Breece	.34	.40	.35	.40
Brunswick	.11	.14	.11	.14
Chollar	–	–	.25	–
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.90	–	.75	–
Crown Point	–	–	.10	–
Deadwood	.65	1.10	.70	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.30	–	.30	–
Father De Smet	.17	.21	.14	.21
Gould & Curry	–	–	.10	–
Hale & Norcross	1.10	–	.70	–
Horn Silver	1.35	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	–	.50	–	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.15	.21
La Crosse	.12	–	.12	–
Leadville	.07	–	.07	–
Little Chief	.14	–	.12	–
Mexican	–	–	.20	–
Ophir	–	–	.50	–
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	–	.09
Potosi	–	–	.25	–
Plymouth Cons	.07	–	.06	–
Savage	–	–	.10	–
Sierra Nevada	–	–	.70	–
Standard Cons	1.70	1.80	1.60	1.75
Union Cons	–	–	.20	–
Yellow Jacket	–	–	.10	–

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	..	.75	..
Belcher	.15	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	.32	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	.40
Brunswick Cons	.12	.13	.12	..
Belmont	..	..	.15	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	..	..	.25	..
Crown Point	.15	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	..	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	.95
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.10	..
Hale & Norcross	.85	..	.70	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.34	..	.38	.50
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.15	.18	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	.10	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	.16	.15	.16
Mexican	.20	..	.20	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.60	..	.50	..
Occidental	2.25	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	.12	..	.12	..
Potosi	.25	..	.25	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.15	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.80	..	.70	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.60	1.80
Small Hopes	.95	1.00	.85	1.00
Union Cons	.35	..	.20	..
Utah	.05	..	.04	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.15	..	.14	..
Argentum Juanita	.16	..	.17	..
Alamo	..	.03	..	.03
Anaconda	.20	..	.20	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.10	.08	..
Creede & Crip Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	..	..	.18	..
Isabella	.19	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.23	.18	..
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.09	..
Pharmacist	.05	.07	.06	.08
Portland	.78	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05	.20	.03	.10
Alamo	.02	.02½	.01⅞	.02¼
Anaconda	.25	.31	.29	.31
Anchoria	.65	.70	..	..
Cripple Creek Con	.08½	.09½	.08½	.09
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004¼	.003½	.004½
Elkton	.58	.60	.60	.65
Gold Magnet	..	.006	.003½	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05	.06	.05¼	.06
Golden Fleece	.24	.26	.21	.23
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21	.23	.20	.20¾
Jefferson	.03⅞	.05⅛	.03⅛	.04
Justine	.02	.04½	.01½	.02
Lillie	.80	.81	.80	.82
Mollie Gibson	.19	.20½	.19½	.21
Mount Rosa	..	..	.11	.12
Old Gold	.002⅝	.003½	.003	.004
Pilgrim	..	.005½	..	..
Portland	.80½	.82	.79	.81
Rocky Mountain	..	.15	..	.15
Sentinel	.008	.01	.01	.01½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.09½	.10⅝	.09½	.10½
Waldorf	.02½	..	..	..
Work	.02½	..	.02	.02½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	576
1st week April	$33,793	$29,496	$28,219
From Jan. 1	414,938	351,481	375,887
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week April	$28,097	$24,492	$20,432
From Jan. 1	327,342	285,918	258,804
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
1st week April	$54,391	$57,484	$50,507
From July 1	772,837	721,474	741,114
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,368	4,497
1st week April	$441,583	$243,044	$338,586
From July 1	18,608,791	14,518,171	16,343,719
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week April	$58,600	$49,900	$53,800
From July 1	2,571,169	2,335,166	2,503,215
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	527,729	454,004	481,427
Op. expenses	377,693	333,017	333,369
Net earnings	150,036	120,988	148,058
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,522,376	4,098,522	4,422,039
Net earnings	1,400,555	1,259,450	1,528,564

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 14.—West Chicago opened at 90⅝ to-day, and after touching 90⅞, closed at 90⅝. North Chicago did better, advancing from 212 to 214¾, where it closed. Diamond Match sold easily at 130, and Biscuit common ranged from 23⅛ to 22⅝, closing at 23⅛. The preferred opened at 80, dropped ½ point, and closed at 80.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	22⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	79½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅝
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	30¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	32
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48
Int. Pkg. Co.	17½
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40
Chi. City Ry.	230
N. Chi. St. R. R.	214¾
W. Chi. St. R. R.	90⅝
South Side El. R. R.	60⅝
Lake St. Elevated	10⅝
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	8
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hall Realty and Building Company of Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—William T. Hall, R. J. Sholey, and Alfred Hall, Brooklyn.

F. E. Young Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. E. Young, W. J. Logan, and Jacob Meurer, Brooklyn.

Lowe Drug Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Otto W. Lowe, S. Summor Shears, and A. W. Warren, New York City.

Standard Filter Company of White Plains; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. C. White, H. T. Jennings, Lee Cooke, C. W. Link, and D. S. Mason, New York City.

S. Warren Chase Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. Warren Chase and A. W. Seasmith, New York City; William Greiling, Brooklyn.

Bakers' Supply Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Michael Wundt, R. C. Hubbard, and W. E. Jones, Manhattan; J. D. Wurtz and Sarah Clinchy, Kingston.

The La Salle Electrical Power Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate in Erie and Niagara Counties; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. S. Spratt, R. C. Palmer, and C. A. Pooley, Buffalo.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 14.—In local circles Montana and Butte, for the coppers, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific preferred, for the railroads, continue to represent strength and activity, with Sugar active and irregular. The coppers advanced from 1 to 3 points. Montana touching 173, Butte 24½, and Tamarack 148. Call loans, 3½@5 per cent.; time money, 5@6 per cent.; commercial paper, 5½@7 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219½	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	108
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	114	..
Fitchburg pf.	98	99
Maine Central	126½	..
Old Colony	188	..
West End	80	80½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅞	2
Arnold	10¾	11¼
Atlantic	..	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	172	173
Butte & Boston	24¼	24½
Calumet & Hecla	517½	520
Centennial	12½	13
Franklin	10	11½
Gold Coin Mines	1¼	1½
Osceola	39	40
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	106	106½
Santa Ysabel	..	6½
Tamarack	147	150
Tecumseh	2	2¼
Wolverine	19⅞	20½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	247	248
Dominion Coal	17	..
Dominion Coal pf.	100	102
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	63	64
General Electric	31¼	32
General Electric pf.	80	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	125	..
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	171½	173
United States Oil	13⅞	14
United States Rubber	15	18
Westinghouse Electric	20¾	21
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25½	25¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—With the exception of Electric Storage Battery, common, which declined ¾, to 19, the local list was higher albeit exceedingly quiet. Many leading stocks were not even quoted. Up to 2 P. M. there had been only a single transaction each in Reading common and first preferred, and Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, United Gas, and the tractions furnished the bulk of the little trading that developed. The close was quiet and steady, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	22
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	22½	22¾
Northern Pacific pf.	60½	60⅝
Pennsylvania	56⅜	56½
Reading t. ctfs.	8	8 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	19	19¼
Reading 2d pf.	9⅝	10⅛
St. Paul	88	88⅛
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3⅛
Philadelphia Traction	79¼	79⅝
Baltimore con	22½	22⅝
Union Traction	15½	15⅝
Electric Storage	19⅝	21
Electric Storage pf.	22	23
United Gas Imp.	105⅝	106¼
Welsbach Light	44	45
New Jersey Traction	44	45
American R. E. L.	3¼	4
Choctaw	10⅝	11
Choctaw pf	30⅝	31
Reading gold 4s	80	80¼
Electric & P. 4s	80	80¼
Equitable Gas 5s	103	103½
Con. T., Pittsburg	13⅞	14
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	46¼	46½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wed'day.
Alta	.25	.26
Alpha Con.	.04	..
Andes	.13	.12
Belcher	..	.14
Best & Belcher	.35	.33
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	..	.21
Challenge Con.	.18	.19
Chollar	.30	.28
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.13
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.73	.73
Justice	.15	.16
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.21	.23
Occidental Con.	2.85	2.80
Ophir	.57	.56
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.34	.29
Savage	.16	.11
Scorpion	..	.04
Sierra Nevada	.78	.73
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.25	.22
Utah Con.	.04	.03
Yellow Jacket	.13	.11

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
Anaconda	30¼	32½	25	32
Anchoria	60	75	60	75
Argentum	19¾	20	18	19
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¼	9
Elkton	60¼	60½	60⅛	60¼
El Paso	6⅝	6½	6	6½
Gibson	19½	20	19½	20
Gold Coin	90	91	90	91
Gold King	47	50	50	51
Golden Fleece	20	26	20	26
Grouse	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Isabella	21	21½	21¼	21½
Jefferson	1½	3¾	3	4½
Lillie	80	80¼	77½	79½
Matoa	13¾	14	14	14½
Moon Anchor	85¾	86¼	85½	87½
Pharmacist	6	6½	6	6½
Portland	80	80½	79½	80
Rawlings	15½	16½	15	16½
Rosa	11½	12	11½	12½
Union	10½	10¾	9¾	10½
Work	2½	2⅞	2½	3

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holders of Long Island Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1898, are notified that the principal of their bonds and the coupons, due May 1, will be paid in cash on and after that date on presentation at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

It is announced that the Directors of the United States Rubber Company, at a meeting yesterday, declared a further dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company out of the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1898. This was in accordance with notice sent stockholders with the January dividend, that a further dividend would be declared should the net earnings of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1898, warrant the same. The dividend is payable May 2, 1898.

A dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway will be paid on May 2.

The 1 per cent. dividend declared on the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Company for the quarter ending June 1 is payable June 3 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, agents for the voting trustees. Transfer books for preferred stock certificates will close at New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. May 10, to reopen May 20.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, }
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.

(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

38	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2931	5477	7736	9599	11216
620	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1013	3226	5715	7841	9938	11418
1087	3340	6082	8323	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8508	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11943
1754	4102	6663	8565	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8666	10421	12153
1867	4195	6941	8836	10589	12211
1938	4392	6995	8972	10632	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10851	12259
2314	4444	7308	9102	10900	12358
2340	4525	7383	9190	11088	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11093	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.

LONDON, 22d March, 1898.

Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.,
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.

The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company,

Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Holders of Debenture Bonds

LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after April 15, 1898, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	10%
U. S. A.	5%
U. S. B.	20%
U. S. C.	20%
U. S. D.	15%
U. S. E.	10%
U. S. F.	20%
U. S. G.	5%
U. S. I.	20%

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,
39 William St., N. Y. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG,
April 9, 1898. Secretary.

United States Rubber Company.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, April 22d, 1898, and will reopen May 18th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

New York Security and Trust Co.,
46 Wall St.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable May 2d, 1898, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on April 22, 1898.

OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
April 6, 1898.

United States Rubber Company.

86 Reade St., New York, April 14th, 1898.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable May 2d, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on Friday, April 22d, 1898.

The Transfer Books will reopen May 18th, 1898.

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,

April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will reopen May 2 at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas.

Richmond, Va., April 12, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,

Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	104	80	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	......
67½	70	60	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	68½	69	68½	69	......
8⅞	9	200	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
116⅝	116¾	57,435	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¾	117½	115½	116⅝	+ ½
108	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1½
116¼	116½	50,564	American Tobacco	108⅝	117	108½	116⅝	+8½
117	120	100	American Tobacco pf.	118	118	118	118	+2½
84	85	104	Ann Arbor pf.	84	84	84	84	− ½
11	11¼	75	At., T. & S. F.	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼	......
25	25¼	2,816	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
16	17	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ⅝
2⅞	3¼	1,100	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	......
87¼	87⅜	8,780	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87¾	87	87⅜	+ ½
111	115	160	Brooklyn Union Gas	111	111	111	111	+ ⅜
18⅛	18⅜	1,420	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅜	......
91½	92	23,261	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90½	92½	90½	91½	+ ⅝
10⅜	10¾	1,300	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅝
88	88½	28,725	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	87	88½	86⅝	88½	+ ⅞
141½	142	854	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142	142	141½	141½	−1½
117½	118	1,873	Chicago & Northw.	117½	118	116⅝	118	+ ½
85	85¼	5,984	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84½	85½	84½	85½	+ ⅝
27½	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ½
11⅞	12⅛	1,600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ½
176½	178	450	Consolidated Gas	175	175⅝	175	175⅝	+ ¼
106½	108¼	35	Delaware & Hudson	108½	108½	108¼	108½	......
11½	12½	200	Denver & R. G.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−1¼
11⅝	12½	220	Erie	12	12	12	12	......
16	16½	400	Erie 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	− ½
81⅞	82⅜	100	General Electric	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅞
23	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1½
98⅝	99¼	500	Illinois Central	99	99	98½	98½	− ½
39	41	600	Laclede Gas	39¼	41	39¼	40	+ ¼
70	72	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68½	68	68½	......
180	..	631	Lake Shore	180	180⅛	180	180⅛	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	8,485	Louisville & Nashville.	47⅝	49½	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
95⅝	95¾	7,135	Manhattan Con	94½	96½	94½	95⅝	+ ¾
45	53	2	Maryland Coal pf.	50	50	50	50	......
..	..	10	Mergenthaler Linotype	140	140	140	140	......
138	138¾	8,050	Metropolitan St. Ry.	137	138¾	136½	138⅜	+2
103	105½	150	Michigan Central	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
24½	25½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	+ ½
49	51	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	50	50	50	− ½
58½	63½	100	Minnesota Iron	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅜
81⅝	82¼	640	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	80⅝	82½	80⅝	82½	+ ⅞
25⅝	25⅞	1,500	Missouri Pacific	25½	26¼	25½	26	+ ¼
30	31	400	National Lead Co.	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
102	104	21	National Lead Co. pf.	102¼	103	102¼	103	......
14	18	100	National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	+1
92	92½	221	New Jersey Central	92	92	92	92	+ ½
12½	16	200	New York Air Brake	16	16	16	16	......
109⅞	110	4,181	New York Central	109	110½	109	110	+ ½
44½	44⅞	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	45	45	45	45	......
22½	22⅝	2,810	Northern Pacific	22	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	+ ½
60½	60⅝	8,587	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅞	60⅞	59⅞	60⅝	+ ⅞
14¼	14½	500	Ontario & Western	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
27½	29	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	27	27	27	27	......
23½	23¾	870	Pacific Mail	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
112½	113½	635	Pennsylvania R. R.	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	− ¼
90½	90⅝	3,270	People's Gas, Chicago.	89⅝	90⅞	89⅝	90⅝	+ ⅞
172	175	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	171½	171½	171½	171½	......
16¼	16⅜	1,050	Reading	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ½
38½	39	800	Reading 1st pf.	37¾	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	− ½
20¼	20¾	200	Reading 2d pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
56	57	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
25¼	25¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1
4	4½	20	St. Louis Southw	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	......
12	13	800	Southern Pacific	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
25⅞	26	750	Southern Railway pf.	25½	26	25½	26	+ ½
19⅞	20	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ½
9⅞	10	210	Texas Pacific	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
165	168	50	Third Avenue	166	166	166	166	......
19⅝	19¾	1,220	Union Pacific	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
51½	51⅝	24,955	Union Pacific pf.	50⅞	52⅝	50⅞	51⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	6½	1,000	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	......
38	40	125	United States Express.	38	38	38	38	− ¼
5½	5¾	20	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	......
[illegible]	57	125	U. S. Leather pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	91	700	West Chicago Street.	90½	90¾	90	90	......
[illegible]	8½	10	Western Union Beef.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
[illegible]	86½	419	Western Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
Sales....		264,638						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip		
	5,000	90
	5,000	89½
	10,000	91
	2,000	92
	10,000	92½
	8,000	92¾
	5,000	92½
	18,000	92¾
	1,000	92
	500	92
	10,000	92¼
	4,000	92
	1,000	92⅛
	3,000	92
	6,000	92¾
	5,000	92½
	12,000	92¾
	1,000	93
	6,000	92½
	10,000	92⅞
	24,000	93
	500	93½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		
	1,000s5f	87⅛
	5,000s3	87⅛
	1,000	87¾
	10,000	87½
	[illegible]	87⅜
	22,000	87⅛
	1,000	87¼
	[illegible]	87⅛
	22,000	87¼
	500	87½
	12,000	87⅛
	500	87
	37,000	87
	2,000	86⅞
	11,000	86¾
	500	87
Adjustment 4s		
	15,000	57½
	50,000	57⅜
	4,000	57⅞
	7,000	57⅝
	14,000	57⅞
	500	57⅞
	4,000	57⅝
	1,000	58⅛
	1,000	57¾
	7,000	58
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersbg Branch		
	3,000	101
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		
	2,000	92
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
	1,000	112
	4,000	112½
Central of N J Gen 5s, Registered		
	1,000	110¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s		
	3,000	76⅛
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		
	3,000	113½
	1,000s20f	113¼
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		
	1,000	105¼
Chic, B & Q Con 7s		
	2,000	114¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s		
	1,000	95¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		
	1,000	105
Chic, R I & Pac Ext 5s		
	40,000	106½
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
	2,000	92
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		
	2,000	69
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		
	5,000	96
	5,000	96¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		
	12,000	78
Int & Gt Northern 2d		
	2,000	80
Manhattan Ry Con 4s		
	5,000	92
Metropolitan Elev 1st		
	1,000	115
Mex Inter 1st 4s		
	10,000	73½
	8,000	73⅝
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & P Wn Div 5s		
	4,000	115
Wis & Min Div		
	7,000	112
Mo, Kan & East 1st		
	1,000	93¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		
	6,000	86½
	15,000s20f	86¼
	18,000s20f	86⅛
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		
	5,000	59
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s		
	1,000	94½
	1,000	94⅝
Missouri Pacific 3d		
	15,000	108
Morris & E Con Gtd		
	5,000	139¼
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s		
	1,000	97
Norf & W Ry Con 4s		
	4,000	77
North Pac 1st 6s		
	2,000	114
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s		
	2,000	92½
	1,500	92½
	1,000	92¼
	500	92
	3,000	92½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s		
	1,000	59
Nor Ry of Cal 5s		
	10,000	101
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs		
	25,000	108
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid		
	10,000	54
	2,000	52½
	30,000	52
	5,000	52½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s		
	2,000	98
	3,000	97½
Inc A 5s		
	20,000	62
Reading Co Gen 4s		
	50,000	80
	10,000	79¾
	3,000	80
	25,000	79⅞
	12,000	80
Oregon R & Nav 4s		
	6,000	92
	2,000	92½
Rio Grande Wn 1st		
	4,000	80½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s		
	5,000	69
St L & Ir M Gen 5s		
	3,000	86⅝
	16,000	87
	5,000	87¼
	15,000	87⅛
	8,000	88
Stamped Gtd		
	5,000	87½
St L & San Fran 2d, Class B		
	8,000	114½
St L & S F Trust 5s		
	2,000	92½
Scioto Val & N E 4s		
	3,000	82
S Pac of N Mex 1st		
	10,000	107¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
	3,000	89
	6,000	88½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birmingham Div 1st		
	8,000	81
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s		
	5,000	98¾
	3,000s10f	98½
	5,000	98¾
	4,000	98⅝
	1,000	99
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc		
	11,000	30
Terminal R Assn of St Louis Con 5s		
	5,000	105½
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs		
	4,000	80
Union Pacific 4s		
	1,000c	90¼
	25,000	90¼
	21,000	90⅛
	17,000	90¼
	5,000	90⅛
	15,000	90¼
	25,000	90¼
	20,000	90
	5,000	90⅛
	40,000	90
	5,000	90⅛
	121,000	90
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs		
	10,000	52⅞
	3,000	53
Virginia Midland G M		
	3,000	102½
	8,000	102
	2,000	102⅛
Guarantee Stamped		
	2,000	102
Wabash 1st 5s		
	1,000	106½
	8,000	106⅝
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s		
	8,000	76¼
	8,000	76½
West Shore Gtd 4s		
	2,000	107
Wn U Col Trust 5s		
	1,000	100
Total sales		$1,879,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., [illegible]	94	..
4s, r., 1907	108	109
4s, c., 1907	109½	110½
4s, r., 1925	120	121
4s, c., 1925	120	121
5s, r., 1904	111¼	111½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil	16¾	17⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	22
Am. Express	120	127
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	21
Am. T. & C.	90	92
Ann Arbor	12	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4	5
Buff., R. & P.	20	20½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65
Canada So.	46¼	47
Canadian Pacific	79½	80½
Central Pacific	11½	12½
Chi. & Alton	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	53
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	26	29
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24
Chi., Ind. & L.	6⅛	7
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	24
Chi. Term. & Tr.	7½	8½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27½	29
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44½	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	16	21
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	36	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Ice	29	29½
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90
Del. & Hudson	106½	108½
Del., L. & W.	145	..
D. & R. G. pf.	42½	45
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Detroit Gas	59	61
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	5½
Eastern Elevator	..	61
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 1st pf.	32	32½
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	152
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45½	55
Iowa Central	7½	8
Iowa Cent. pf.	26	28
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	19	20
Kanawha & Mich.	..	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	90
L. E. & W.	13⅛	15
Lake Shore	180	..
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11¼
Mobile & Ohio	26	29
Morris & Essex	171	175
Nat. Starch	5⅛	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6¼	8
N. Y. & N. H.	184	188
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	73

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	31½
N. Y., S. & W.	10	15½
Nor. & West.	12¾	15
North Am.	5¼	5⅝
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	43¼	47
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65½	68
Oregon S. L.	28	31¼
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3⅛	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	43	46½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	63
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	118	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	45	50
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	14	16
St. L. & San Fran.	6¼	7
St. L. S. W. pf.	8½	9¼
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
St. P., M. & M.	130	135
St. P. & Omaha	68	71
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	56	56¾
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Southern Ry.	7¾	8¼
Standard R. & T.	3½	4½
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Rubber	16	17½
U. S. Rubber pf.	64	68
Wabash	6	7
Wells-F. Express	115	120
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8⅞	10⅝
Wis. Cent.	1½	2
Wis. Central pf.	3	5

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,375,294
Gold reserve	179,564,066
Net silver	6,526,107
United States notes in the Treasury	37,587,983
Treasury notes of 1890	3,491,246
Total receipts this day	1,374,405
Total receipts this month	14,432,380
Total receipts this year	321,949,094
Total expenditures this day	2,238,000
Total expenditures this month	18,916,000
Total expenditures this year	322,296,270
Deposits in National banks	81,150,895
National bank notes received for redemption	300,265
Government receipts from customs	572,676
Internal revenue	662,528
Miscellaneous	139,309

President of Failed Banks Back.

CLAREMONT, N. H., April 14.—John I. Farwell, once President of the Claremont National Bank and Sullivan Savings Institution, both of which failed in 1895, has returned from a sojourn in Europe. He is confident of straightening out the obligations.

Placing of Children Prohibited.

ALBANY, April 14.—Gov. Black to-day signed Mr. Bondy's bill prohibiting the placing out of children by charitable institutions, except under rules and regulations laid down by the State Board of Charities. The bill does not apply to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
33,020	Am. Sugar Refs.	116	117½	115⅝	116⅝
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9	9	9	9
3,740	Am. Tobacco	108	115	108	114½
30	At., T. & S. F.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25	25	25
670	B'klyn R. T.	37	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞
14,530	Chi., B. & Q.	91	92⅜	90⅝	91⅝
17,720	Chi., M. & St. P.	86⅞	88⅜	86⅝	88
10	Chi. Gt. West.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,290	Chi., R. I. & P.	84½	85⅞	84¼	85½
10	Ches. & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
650	Louis. & Nash.	47⅝	49	47⅝	48⅝
1,670	Manhattan	94½	96⅝	94½	95⅝
250	Missouri Pacific.	25½	26½	25½	26
90	N. Y. Central	109½	110¼	109	110¼
80	Northern Pacific.	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
540	Nor. Pac. pf.	60¼	61	59⅞	60⅝
100	People's Gas	90	91	90	90⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38	38
330	Tenn. C. & I.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
20	Union Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,190	Union Pac. pf.	51	52½	50⅞	52
78,990					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s.	57½	58	57½	57⅝
5,000	Ore. Imp. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106	106
10,000	Rio G. W. 4s.	80	80	80	80
8,000	Rock Is. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
17,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	88	89	88	89
10,000	Tex. Pac. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99	99
6,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	53	53	53	53
$72,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	169	Manhattan	225
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	225
Butch. & Drovers'	90	Mechanics'	180
Central National	165	Merchants'	145
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex	116
City	900	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	Nassau	150
Columbia	150	National Union	225
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	245
Continental	120	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	90
East River	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	180
First National	3000	Park	300
First Nat. of S. I.	125	People's	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	90
Gallatin National	300	Republic	150
Garfield National	350	Seaboard National	175
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108
Hanover	390	Shoe & Leather	95
Hudson River	140	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	140
Leather Man'f'rs	170		

Ten shares of Bank of New York sold at 235.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Woolen Fur-Lined Cloak Taxed as a Woolen and Not as a Fur Garment.

A woolen cloak lined with fur was imported by a Baltimore firm, and the customs authorities assessed it for duty under the provisions of Paragraph 370 of the present Tariff act, which enumerates "clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel * * * composed wholly or in part of wool." The importer contended that the garment was dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 450 of the Tariff act "as a manufacture of fur not specially provided for."

The matter was investigated by the Board of Classification, and in an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville the action of the customs authorities was sustained. The board held that the phrase "articles of wearing apparel * * * composed in part of wool" was a narrower and more specific description of the goods than "manufactures of fur, or of which fur is the component material of chief value." The fur-lined cloak seemed to be specially provided for by Paragraph 370, consequently the board took it out of the more general descriptive provision under which the protesting importer claimed classification. Paragraph 370 provides for a specific duty by weight equal to four times the duty on unwashed wool of the first class and 60 per cent. ad valorem in addition.

This question has been under consideration in the United States courts, and ex-Judge Somerville was able to cite authorities for his opinion.

GEORGE GOULD'S ANTIQUITIES.

A Duty of 60 Per Cent. Imposed on a Ewer and a Bowl.

Two quaint and costly pieces of old Limoges purchased by George J. Gould in Paris last Summer were the subjects of testimony and argument before the Customs Board of Classification yesterday. These articles were imported for Mr. Gould by Amerman & Patterson, and an effort was made to bring them in at a duty of 20 per cent. as paintings. The local customs officers, however, classified the articles as decorated merchandise and imposed a duty on them of 60 per cent. Mr. Gould, who had paid $14,000 for the ewer and bowl, protested that 60 per cent. was too high a duty, and he directed his agents to take the matter before the General Appraisers.

Mr. Gould did not attend the hearing yesterday, but was represented by Frank C. Avery as counsel. W. J. Gibson protected the interests of the Government. Julius D. Ichenhauser, dealer in antiquities in London, testified in behalf of Mr. Gould, and endeavored to impress upon the board and the lawyers the extreme rarity of these particular pieces of old Limoges. He said that they consisted of pictures on copper painted with fusible enamel and bearing the signature of the artist Susanne Court. The articles were entitled to be classified as paintings from an artistic standpoint as well as from a commercial standpoint. They had no other use than as works of art, and they represented a period in the sixteenth century which had produced few such works. The processes by which the pictures had been fused in the enamel had practically become extinct. The witness did not think that Mr. Gould's purchase could be duplicated anywhere outside of a royal collection or a museum. The ewer, which is about 18 inches long and 12 inches wide, was passed around for inspection, and Mr. Ichenhauser said that the making of that single piece probably took five or six years of time.

Henry A. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, this city, testified for the Government, and described the articles in controversy as Limoges enamel painted on copper. Lawyer Avery asked the witness if the value of the articles was not due entirely to the artistic quality of the paintings and the workmanship. Mr. Duveen replied: "Their value is certainly due to the artistic character of the work. I don't believe that the actual materials, copper, paint, and enamel, would be worth $5." Mr. Duveen also said that the production of such ware was an extremely delicate and difficult undertaking. Sometimes there would be four or five expensive failures before a piece would be successfully produced.

Unless the Board of Classification reverses the action of the Collector of the Port, Mr. Gould's two pieces of sixteenth century bric-à-brac will cost him about $22,000. In order that he may have the advantage of every possible phase of the tariff act, Mr. Gould's protest in this case demands relief under seven different clauses of the act. His most general claim, however, is that the merchandise is dutiable at 20 per cent. under paragraph 6 as "manufactured articles not otherwise provided for."

APPRAISER READY TO MOVE.

Plans for Transferring the Ten Divisions to the New Building.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, United States Appraiser at this port, explained yesterday that arrangements for moving the Appraiser's department from the old building at Washington and Laight Streets to the massive red brick structure just completed by the Government at Christopher and Greenwich Streets, had been completed. As a preliminary to this removal there has been extraordinary activity for several days, and some of the divisions have succeeded in preventing any accumulation of merchandise in the old quarters.

It is the Appraiser's purpose to receive no new consignments of goods at the old stores after next Wednesday in order that the necessity for moving imported merchandise under inspection from one building to the other may be practically obviated. On the morning of Thursday the new Appraiser's stores will be open for the reception of goods. It is hoped that by Saturday, when the actual transfer of effects from the old building is to begin, there will be little besides office furniture and fixtures to move. Between the close of business hours at noon on Saturday, April 23, to the opening of business on the following Monday morning Mr. Wakeman expects to have completed the work of transfer and to have each one of the ten divisions in efficient working order in the new building.

The Appraiser's department will gain largely in extent of space, in light, ventilation, and convenience of intercommunication between the divisions by this change.

BIBLES FOR APPRAISERS.

Collector Bidwell Honors Mr. Wakeman's Unique Requisition.

Nearly two months ago United States Appraiser Wakeman, through Chief Clerk Rose, made a requisition on the Collector of the Port for eleven Bibles. This requisition was accompanied by the statement that, although Bibles were frequently needed in the Appraiser's Department for the administering of oaths, there was only one Bible in the office, and that was private property. The Collector demurred at the number of Bibles asked for, and raised the point that only the local Appraiser and his deputy had the authority to administer oaths. With the exception of J. Hart Brewer, who was specially created a deputy, the ten Assistant Appraisers are not deputies, although each one is at the head of a division.

Appraiser Wakeman insisted upon having the eleven Bibles, however, taking the ground that at least one Bible should be available in each division of his extensive department, and that no harm could come from their being placed in the hands of the assistants. Most of his assistants, he was able to say, had Bibles of their own at their homes, and therefore they would not be tempted to put Government property to private uses. Collector Bidwell saw the force of this reasoning, and early in the present week he sent the desired number of Bibles to the local Appraiser's office. These Bibles are small black-cloth covered volumes, with red edges. The type is very fine. One Bible was given to each Assistant Appraiser, with the number of the division written on the flyleaf.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S AFFAIRS.

Rumors of Financial Readjustment with Scant Foundation.

Rumors of an early readjustment of the finances of the General Electric Company had their periodical airing in Wall Street yesterday, and they apparently had no more substantial foundation than when they appeared on previous occasions. Some attention was attracted to these rumors, however, by the outlining of a plan by which preferred stockholders are to get their long deferred dividends, and the accumulated "profit-and-loss" account of the General Electric Company is to be wiped out.

Dividends on preferred General Electric stock have accumulated up to 35 per cent.—7 per cent. a year for five years. There is $4,250,000 preferred General Electric stock, and the unpaid dividends at the rate named amount to $1,500,000. During all of these years that the preferred stockholders have been waiting for dividends the common stockholders likewise have got nothing. There is $30,460,000 of common stock. The plan which was borne about by rumor yesterday proposes to reduce the $30,000,000 of common stock by 50 per cent. This would enable the company, it is alleged, to pay regularly 4 per cent. annual dividends on its common stock. The cancellation of one-half of the present outstanding common stock, rumor intimates, would practically dispose of the "profit and loss deficit" of $12,957,413, which is spoken of as a "capital impairment."

The claims of the preferred stockholders to unpaid dividends are to be settled, it is further alleged, by turning over to them about $2,000,000 worth of the company's 5 per cent. debenture bonds. This plan is promised as a feature of the General Electric Company's annual meeting next month, "if present hopes are realized." At the offices of the General Electric Company in Broad Street the statement was made that "nobody can tell what will be done at the annual meeting in May," and furthermore that "no definite plan of action has been determined upon."

MAY WHEAT AT $1.11 1-2.

Highest Point Yet Reached in Chicago During the Leiter Campaign—He Sells 1,100,000 Bushels.

CHICAGO, April 14.—May wheat to-day closed at 111½, the highest point for that delivery reached during the long Leiter campaign. War news and enormous sales of cash wheat caused a rapid advance in July also, but this was lost under heavy realizing, and July closed unchanged. The market was, in many respects, a peculiar one. Although a tremendous business was done, most of the activity was crowded into the half hours immediately following the opening and preceding the close. But in those brief periods enormous lines of wheat changed hands. The opening was very strong all around, May again being especially prominent. The continued gravity of the news from Washington was at all times a factor. But traders were, for the most part, influenced by the sharp advance which took place at Liverpool, futures in that market showing ¼@2d. advance later in the day. This was apparently due to apprehension of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Another result of this apprehension, and one which had a great effect on trading here, was the acceptance by foreigners of everything offered them.

The heavy sales of wheat for export yesterday by Leiter were outdone to-day, that trader stating that he had disposed of 1,100,000 bushels over night, at the advance ruling yesterday. The effect on opening prices here was marked. May, which closed yesterday at 108¼, started to-day at from 110 to 110½, and the rush of buying orders carried the price almost immediately to 111. At these figures Leiter supplied everybody who wanted wheat, and the result was a reaction to 110, and later to 109, but no indication of weakness was shown. The bulk of the trading, however, was done in July, and great nervousness was shown among traders in that delivery. Opening prices ranged from 89 to 89⅞, an advance of 1¼@1⅝ over yesterday, the influences governing May being the factors in July also.

For half an hour trading was extremely heavy, shorts, frightened at the recent rapid advance and the character of the news taking everything in sight. But long wheat, which had been accumulating, came on the market in immense quantities, holders being satisfied with their profits, and under this liquidation the price was hammered down to 88⅛. It worked back again under a gradually decreasing trade to 89¼@89⅜, but there was evidently plenty of wheat on tap at around 89, and the price soon got under that figure. For about two hours the price swung back and forth, now above 89, then below it, but with the tendency in the main toward a lower level, as the short interest became eliminated. Shorts selling in expectation of a good reaction finally started, and half an hour from the close the selling movement had become general, many of the early buyers offering their lines. The result was a decidedly weak market for a short space of time, not only the early advance, but a full cent besides, being lost. It looked as if the market would wind up with the advantage with the bears, but shortly before the close Leiter brokers started to bull the May price. They were eminently successful, and a new season's high mark, 111½ was established. This strength in May was quickly reflected in July. Liquidation stopped and shorts covered extensively again. July rallied and closed steady at 87⅞. May wound up at 111½.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,691, 17,896.—Dressed furs on the skin, from G. Gandig & Blum, Leipsig, March 12, 1898. Lambskin talupps, entered at 20 marks, advanced to 21.50 marks each. Discount, 3 per cent. Add packing.

17,581.—Engravings and photographs, from R. C. Hall & Co., London, March 2, 1898. One proof "Solitude," one proof "Evening," one proof "Fallen Among Thieves," one proof "Consulting the Oracle," entered at £1 10s. each. No advance. One [illegible] proof, entered at 16s. each. No advance. One colored print of "Off the Kentish Coast," entered at [illegible]. No advance.

17,716.—Books, from ——, London, March 5, 1898. Directories, entered at 16s. each, advanced to £1 1s. each. Ditto, entered at 15s. each, advanced to £1 each.

17,682, 17,723.—Silk trimming from Albert Lehman, Lyons, Feb. 5 and March 12, 1898. Mousseline, 40 c-m, colored, entered at 1.10f., advanced to 1.20f. per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. Case and packing included.

17,318.—Manufactures marble, from H. T. Dempster, Carrara, Jan. 15, 1898. One monument, No. 5,084, entered at 125 lire, advanced to 150 lire. Seven scrolls design, entered at 205 lire, advanced to 290 lire for all. Add cases and packing.

17,715.—Chocolate and confectionery, from Stollwerck Brothers, Cologne, Feb. 10, 1898. Advanced by addition of cost of cases, not included in entered value.

17,701.—Glue, from T. M. Duche & Sons, Marseilles, March 3, 1898. T. G. Glue D. C., No. 1, entered at 240f., advanced to 260f. per 100 kilos. T. G. Glue brown super extra, entered at 230f., advanced to 235f. per 100 kilos. Add bales, casks, and packing. Discount, 3 per cent., and supplementary discount, 1 per cent.

17,705.—Orange barrels from A. S. Chisolm, Montago Bay, Nov. 15, 1897. Entered at 8d., advanced to 10d. per barrel.

17,719.—Hides from ——, Caragues, Equador, March 29, 1898. Invoiced at .14, reappraised at .18 Equador dollar per pound.

17,709.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Rossbach Brothers, Pernambuco, March 8, 1898. Salted hides, entered at £1,342 15s. 8d. for 67,161 pounds. Advanced by addition of 17s. 5d. for marking.

17,671.—Nursery stock from the Horticultural Company, Boskoop, March 8, 1898. Wistaria, entered at 15 florins per 100. No advance.

17,674.—Nursery stock from Charles Detrich, Angers, Feb. 18, 1898. Chups occidentalis, Caucasian, 2 years, entered at 1f., advanced to 1.25f. per 100.

17,409, 17,485.—Copying paper from James R. Compton & Brother, Manchester, Feb. 8 and 23, 1898. 19x24 buff tissue, entered at 4s. 2d. per ream of 500 sheets. 21x24 buff tissue, entered at 4s. 7d. per ream of 500 sheets. 16x22 gauze tissue, entered at 3s. 2d. per ream of 500 sheets. 19x25 gauze tissue, entered at 4s. 4d. per ream of 500 sheets. 18x22 gauze tissue, entered at 3s. 7d. per ream of 500 sheets. 20x24 gauze tissue, entered at 4s. 4d. per ream of 500 sheets. 18x24 gauze tissue, entered at 3s. 11d. per ream of 500 sheets. 22½x27½ gauze tissue, entered at 5s. 7d. per ream of 500 sheets. Entered trade discount, 20 per cent., advanced to 8 per cent. trade discount. Deduct cartage, freight to Liverpool, and putting on board.

17,678.—Unbleached cotton corduroy, from James W. Ross & Co., Manchester, March 15, 1898. 26½ gray picker cord, 8,365—x, entered at 6¼d. per yard, less 1-37th and 5 per cent. discount, advanced to 6½d. per yard, less 1-37th and 2½ per cent. discount; add packing.

17,628.—Cut glassware, from Adolf Schonbeck, Morchestein, Feb. 11, 1898. Crystal U drops, 3 in., entered at 1.38 florins per 100; no advance; add packing in papers and linking, .10 per 100; add cases.

17,618.—Silk embroidered articles, from Souhami Brothers, Constantinople, Jan. 20, 1898. Cotton trouser ends, (pairs,) entered at 12, advanced to 15 piasters each; silk Bulgarian covers, entered at 75 piasters each, no advance; Persian lace covers, entered at 22, advanced to 25 piasters each; antique cotton scarfs, entered at 20, advanced to 22 piasters each; single cotton curtains, entered at 60 and 45, advanced to 65 and 55 piasters each; single cotton lambrequins, entered at 23 advanced at 25 piasters each; Broussa portieres, satin embroidered, entered at 140, advanced to 170 piasters each; 90 antique cotton drapery pieces, entered at 7,900, advanced to 9,000 piasters each; satin centres, mfd. metal, 90x22, entered at 100, advanced to 110 piasters each; satin covers, mfd. metal, 24x24, entered at 40, advanced to 45 piasters each.

WEBER, N. J., IS NO MORE.

Name Changed to Keasbey After a Long Fight Between Rivals.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 14.—Weber, Middlesex County, is no more. Postmaster General Gary has ordered that the name of the village between this city and Perth Amboy be changed to Keasbey, and this mandate goes into effect July 1. This is the outcome of a bitter fight waged for several years between the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company and the Manhattan Fire Brick and Enameled Clay Retort Works.

The Raritan company, with Edward M. Keasbey at the head, has been on the ground for thirty years, and the place was always known as Keasbey's Landing.

Eight years ago Adam Weber established the Manhattan company and commenced to boom the village by building cottages. The Raritan company did the same. School sites were offered by both companies, and the township accepted that offered by Keasbey. Weber built a hotel and Keasbey retaliated by establishing a general store, and other improvements were added.

Then Weber applied for a Post Office, and Col. C. C. Weber was made Postmaster. The name of Weber was given to the Post Office. An immediate protest went up from the Keasbey faction, and the rivalry became more bitter than ever. There is but one street in the village, and each factory owns a side. Huge signs were erected about the village bearing the word "Weber" or "Keasbey," and each side struggled to have its name recognized.

Last year Col. Weber was removed from the Post Office, charged with neglecting his duties. Frederick Jepson, the Keasbey storekeeper, was made his successor. Then a petition was sent to the Post Office Department to change the name, and Gen. Gary acted accordingly.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Michigan.

The next meeting of the American Fire Chiefs' Association will be held at St. Louis Oct. 18.

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will meet to-day.

The Iowa Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been organized.

The Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg has appointed A. M. Waldron agent for Philadelphia.

W. J. Colburn of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The reinsurance of co-operative life and accident associations, subject to the State Auditor's approval, has been legalized in Iowa.

A special meeting of the Philadelphia Underwriters' Association has been called for April 20 to hear the report of the Executive Committee as to the 1897 agreement.

The Louisiana Legislature may take immediate steps toward the removal of insurance supervision from the duties of the Secretary of State and the creation of a separate insurance department.

The Chicago Life Underwriters' Association held its April banquet last night. The speakers were President John L. Greene of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, and William H. Busbey.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England has purchased the business and good will of the South Australia Insurance Company of Adelaide and the Indemnity Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Australasia, the latter being a Melbourne office.

The April meeting of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has been called for the 21st inst. Appended to the call is the following important note: "Notice is hereby given that a motion will be made by a member for repeal of the following rule, adopted March 1, 1898, viz.: 'No brokerage in excess of 25 per cent. shall be paid on unrated risks.'" The repeal of this rule must be effected by a 90 per cent. vote.

Most of the fire insurance brokers who have dealt with the Mutual Lloyds and the Protective Fire Association have turned in their policies for cancellation and replaced the business elsewhere. The underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, many of whom were stockholders in the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, are split into factions, and it is hardly probable now that they will act together in the settlement of loss claims. The recent effort to reinsure the Lloyds business was unsuccessful.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANCIS T. BAKER.—Schedules of Francis T. Baker, ship chandler at 17 East Street, show liabilities, $8,769; nominal assets, $11,522; actual assets, $4,314.

ARTHUR KENNY SHOE COMPANY.—Schedules of the Arthur Kenny Shoe Company of 430 West Fourteenth Street show liabilities, $9,220; nominal assets, $7,142; actual assets, $2,979.

PETER LUBBS.—Michael J. Scanlon has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Peter Luers, coal dealer of 241 East Seventy-first Street, by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of Williams & Peters.

NATIONAL JOB PRINTING COMPANY.—Schedules of Philip Dillon, doing business under the style of the National Job Printing Company at 141 and 143 West Twenty-fourth Street, show liabilities, $14,202; nominal assets, $43,129; actual assets, $32,330, principally in presses and plant.

DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY.—Judgment for $15,165 was obtained here yesterday against the Daimler Motor Company of Long Island City, in favor of the Daimler Motoren Gesellschaft of Germany, for balance due for electrical machinery sold to the Daimler Motor Company between Feb. 10, 1896, and May 11, 1897. The Daimler Motor Company made an assignment on July 30 last.

ALBERT M. PALMER.—Additional judgments were entered yesterday against Albert M. Palmer, theatrical manager, in favor of Frank V. Strauss for $6,835, and in favor of Harper & Brothers for $2,467. The claim of Mr. Strauss is for $3,000 money paid for programme privileges at the Garden Theatre which he did not get, money lent to Mr. Palmer and on a note of his. The claim of Harper & Brothers is on three notes made by Mr. Palmer. Execution was issued to the Sheriff on the judgments of Mr. Strauss, and also on the judgment in favor of Henry W. Palmer for $8,394 obtained on Wednesday.

Out of Town.

AKRON SALT COMPANY.—The Akron Salt Company of Akron, Ohio, assigned yesterday. It is capitalized at $90,000 and has sunk over $100,000 in wells and an evaporating plant. The liabilities will be about $30,000.

DANIEL GREEN SHOE COMPANY.—Ex-District Attorney Richardson of Ilion, N. Y., was yesterday appointed temporary receiver for the Daniel Green Shoe Company of Dolgeville, N. Y. Alfred Dolge, who failed on Monday, was the principal stockholder in the company. About 300 hands were employed. The Daniel Green Shoe Company was incorporated in January, 1894, with an authorized capital stock of $300,000, and claimed a paid in capital of $185,000. The company succeeded to the felt shoe manufacturing business of Alfred Dolge & Son and to the business of Daniel Green & Company who sold the product in this line of Alfred Dolge & Son.

Dispute About Bamboo Hats.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against H. Wiechert & Co. of Batavia, Island of Java, for $2,085, in favor of John Zimmermann & Co. of this city, on a claim for damages for losses on a lot of bamboo hats purchased from H. Wiechert & Co., which, it is alleged, were inferior goods to sample. It was served on a merchant here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BARRY, David, and Frank W. Geraty—E. B. La Fetra, as assignee	600
BLACK, Joseph R.—J. Fennell	360
BOYCE, Thomas H.—K. A. Allison	25
BROWN, Henry—The Third Avenue Railroad Company	109
BACHMAN, Absalom P.—Joseph Rueth and another	$1,149
BURKE, Patrick—M. Hallanan	74
BELL, Mary H.—Jacob F. and Cyrus C. Miller	1,204
BROWN, John W.—A. J. Simpson and another	62
COSSE, Victoria—F. Debenham	257
CARPLES, James M.—M. Freund	337
CARY, Spencer C.—Thomas Patterson and another	305
CARY, Spencer C.—Samuel N. Hoyt and others, executors	4,351
DAVIES, Alice and David T.—Eliphalet W. Tyler, as trustee, deficiency	3,406
DAVIS, Morton E.—The Rutherford National Bank	1,099
DE GOLL, Clarence A.—G. M. Wright, assignee	34
DYNAN, John, and Edward Barron—Louis Rosenberg	161
DUNN, Walter E.—A. M. White	176
DE JONG, Sigmund—M. De Jong	36
DOULIN, John—Max S. Griefenhagen and others	360
DILLON, Philip—Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company	117
EDEN, Edward—G. M. Wright, as assignee	401
FRIEDERICHS, William E., Jr.—M. Folkart	121
FOSTER, Charles W.—National Casket Company	35
FREEMAN, Max—M. A. Bettaire and others	35
FLEISCHMAN, Joseph—J. Kramer and others	24
GENCKE, Edward—Lewis J. Apgar and others	49
GOULD, John W.—T. M. Adams	120
GARCEWICH, Jacob H.—S. Stolz	52
GOLDSMITH, Henry O.—M. A. Beltaire and others	47
HAZELTON, William, 3d—J. J. Kennedy	414
HESS, Ludwig—B. W. T. Amsden	184
HUGHES, Thomas P.—M. J. Long	44
HEWSEY, Mary S.—M. A. Mahon	208
HUNT, Henry B.—Old Pardee Coal Company	868
ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN—E. H. Van Ness and another	43
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Charles F. Bound	6,525
KRUMBIEGEL, Louise H.—J. Hirsch, costs	34
KILPATRICK, Thomas J.—E. F. Kienle	53
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, lien	435
LEWIS, Agnes C.—M. R. Beam and others	336
LIPMAN, Morris H.—Triest & Co.	2,971
LEVY, Abraham and Jacob—Louis Blumgart and another	7,609
LEEDS, Charles C.—G. M. Wright, assignee	44
LEFFINGWELL, William E.—The Importers and Traders' National Bank	96
LEONARD, Peter H.—George C. Mecke & Co.	7,486
MAYER, Emanuel A.—Theodor Thorer	1,006
MAHR, Charles—John H. Pope and another	469
MULDOON, Felix—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	761
MORRIS, Charles B.—H. S. Horton & Co.	45
MILLER, Edward—F. C. Colyer and another	128
McANANY, Philip—John H. Melvin	124
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Paradise	124
NEUS, Henry—E. F. Kienle	114
O'CONNOR, David F.—Sewanee M. Stevenson and others	160
OSGOODBY, George M.—James F. Lester and another	458
OSBORN, William A.—Seward Davis, assignee	38
OSBORN, William A.—W. D. Applebet	88
OSBORN, William A.—W. Thompson	99
ORMISTON, Robert—J. Foulds and others	101
PALMER, Albert M.—Harper & Brothers, (two judgments)	2,467
PALMER, Albert M.—Frank V. Strauss, (two judgments)	6,835
POWELL, Margaret—Robert Hoe	1,484
RANDELL, Leo—A. W. Brown	269
ROBERTSON, Joseph L.—James Swann	1,835
REILLY, William P., Frank M., and Charles H.—Jane A. Fogarty, executrix	1,620
ROGERS, Hoffman, administrator—William C. Gibson, deficiency	1,743
SALVIN, Paul—M. Alsberg and another	180
SMITH, William F.—A. Kuhn, costs	50
SLOCUM, Charles H.—L. F. Brennecke & Co.	519
SUSKIND, Bernard—L. Briefner and another	123
SCHAEFFEL, Bernhard—Henry Bischoff	69
SIMON, Jennie—H. T. Nichols and another	456
STEWART CERAMIC COMPANY—The Akron Pottery Company	406
STEWART CERAMIC COMPAN—C. S. Edgar	84
THE AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY Company of New York—Hugo Jaeckel	2,750
THE HOWARD MERCANTILE AGENCY—James Beckett	2,291
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—Daniel Reardon	1,803
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—Mary A. Connelly, administratrix	10,585
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—George Winterfield	100
THE DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY—Daimler Moteren-Gesellschaft	15,165
TANGREDI, Ludwig—A. Marschall and others	254
THE ONGLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY—Thomas A. Patteson, Jr.	137
WEIL, Isaac—Grant Bligh Company	23
WHITE, Rollin W.—Thomas Molloy, as Treasurer, (two judgments)	222
WEMPLE, Caroline H.—E. Lentilhon	40
WETTLAUFER, Elizabeth—F. Uhle	68
WELLS, Charles G.—Knickerbocker Trust Company	181
WIECHERS, Henriette—Manhattan Pie Baking Company	660
YALE, Amanda C.—G. M. Wright, assignee	45
WEINSTEIN, Moses—S. Michalowitch	125

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	20½@21c

CHICAGO, April 14.—Flour firm; prices up 15@20c. No. 3 Spring wheat, 95c@$1.02; No. 2 red, $1.10@$1.10½; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 30¼@31c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@27c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29¼; No. 3 white, free on board, 29@30½c; No. 2 rye, 52⅜c; No. 2 barley free on board, 35@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23; Northwestern, $1.23½; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.75@9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The decline of Wednesday was recovered on the call yesterday morning, with the market exhibiting a healthy undertone, on light Liverpool buying and a small rush of shorts to cover. The better feeling resulted chiefly from more favorable cables from the Liverpool market than had been expected, and reports that Southern markets were hardening, on increased demands of exporters. There was a slight reaction immediately after the opening under light liquidation, as the result of an irregular opening of the stock market and a further decline in the price of Spanish 4s on the London Exchange. Later in the forenoon, however, the market again steadied, on scattered buying orders, despite the fact that political news from Washington was anything but favorable to a peaceful settlement of the Cuban problem. Developments of the forenoon were generally conceded as pointing to a discount by the trade of a war with Spain, and an outbreak of hostilities was not expected to have a depressing influence on the market. Crop news continued to favor the bear crowd, but failed to figure as a factor, inasmuch as favorable news had been anticipated. In the afternoon prices sagged off several points, under absence of support, but at no time did the market show signs of weakness. The close was quiet, with quotations at a net gain of 3 points. Total sales futures, 57,600 bales.

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5 11-16c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 322½s; January-February, 322½s; April, 324b; April-May, 324b; May-June, 324½s; June-July, 324@325; July-August, 324½b; August-September, 324½s; September-October, 323½b; October-November, 323s; November-December, 322½s.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.94	5.95	5.93	5.93@5.95
May	5.96	5.98	5.93	5.96@5.97
June	5.98	6.01	5.97	5.99@6.00
July	6.00	6.04	5.99	6.02@6.03
August	6.02	6.06	6.02	6.04@6.05
September	5.99	6.04	5.99	6.01@6.03
October	5.99	6.04	5.99	6.01@6.02
November	6.03	6.04	6.03	6.02@6.03
December	6.01	6.06	6.01	6.04@6.05
January	6.03	6.07	6.03	6.06@6.07

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.08	$1.08	$1.06½	$1.07
July	93⅜	93¾	91 7-16	92¼
September	84½	84⅝	82⅞	83⅜
Corn—				
May	35¼	35¼	34 15-16	35
July	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Oats—				
May	30	30	29⅞	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.10	$1.11½	$1.09	$1.11½
July	89⅜	89⅜	87⅛	87⅞
September	80¼	80⅜	78 9-16	79
Corn—				
May	30⅜	30½	30 3-16	30¼
July	32	32	31 7-16	31½
September	33	33	32 9-16	32⅞
Oats—				
May	26½	26⅛	26	26¼
July	23½	23⅜	23	23⅛
September	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

What promised to be another bull victory was unexpectedly turned into defeat yesterday, and the wheat market closed nervous at a little rally from the lowest point on all positions. At the opening, prices were decidedly higher, in response to influences similar to those at work Wednesday—war news and cables. It was soon apparent, however, that a majority of the trade was desirous of taking profits, and the market was soon flooded with wheat from all directions, the bombardment being continued with more or less activity throughout the entire day. This selling movement did not necessarily reflect any positive change in sentiment over the situation at large, but seemed to result from an overbought condition of the market, not only by local operators but foreign houses as well. The latter maintained an indifferent position all day, considered rather significant in view of the continued strong developments on the other side. This only applied to the speculative market, however, as export takings amounted to about seventy loads, and Chicago dispatches indicated that Leiter had also negotiated another big sale of cash wheat abroad, amounting to probably 1,500,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—No. 1 Northern, $1.03; No. 2 Northern, $1.01; May, $1.02¼; July, $1.01⅛.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—April, $1.01½; May, $1; July, 98⅛c; September, 77⅜c; No. 1 hard, $1.03⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅛.

DULUTH, April 14.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.03; May, $1.03⅛; July, 99⅛c; September, 79c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 60c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59½c, free on board, afloat; 56½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½@36c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@90c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—First patents, $5@$5.20; second patents, $4.85@$4.95.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@11; extra India mess, $16.00@$17. BEEF HAMS, $22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5½c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅜@6½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6¼@6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅝c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅜@6½c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3 11-16c. LARD, 5.45c; city lard, 5.15c; refined, South American, 6.10c; Continent, 5.70c; Brazil, kegs, 7.20c; compound, city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4½@4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard, stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 15 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The feature of the market was a sharp advance on the opening in the near months, due to a scare of shorts, who were driven in by a general belief that war with Spain was only a matter of a few hours, and that the talk of 3 cents a pound duty on present stocks and imports was soon to be carried out. The speculative public were disposed to observe a policy of extreme conservatism, and orders from local outside sources were few and far between. The market closed barely steady, with prices 20 points higher to 5 points lower. Total sales, futures, of 23,500 bags, included 4,250 bags on the opening call.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.00@6.10
May	5.90	6.00	5.90	5.90@5.95
June	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
July	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
August	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
September	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.75@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
December	5.90	5.95	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$000. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig net lower. sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—¼f higher; total sales, 11,000 bags, January, 36.00; February, 36.25; March, 36.50; April, 34.25; May, 34.50; June, 34.50; July, 34.75; August, 35.00; September, 35.25; October, 35.25; November, 35.50; December, 35.75. Rio—No. 7, 8$575.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27½c; prime white, 25@26s; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53; California second, 51c; Western extra, 40@42c; Western super, 40@44c; Western low, 28@32c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.60@$6.80. COPPER—$12@$12.12½. TIN—$14.27½@$14.32½. LEAD—$3.57½@$3.62½. SPELTER—$4.25@$4.35.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60. Oil, bbls, $2.90. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 31c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 14.—Turpentine, 25¾@26½c. Resin, $1.05@$1.10.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Turpentine, 26½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged. CALVES—$4@$6.25; city-dressed, 7½@10c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime wool sheep, $5.10; clipped do, $4.25@$4.37½; unshorn lambs, $5.12½; clipped do, $4.87½@$5.15; Spring lambs, nominal at $2@$5 each. HOGS—$4@$4.20 for State hogs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Property on Seventeenth Street and an Eighty-seventh Street Plot Prominent in the Day's Dealings.

The New York Realty Company has traded the six-story apartment house 112 and 114 East Seventeenth Street. Further details as to the property taken in exchange are withheld for the present.

Edward F. Robinson has sold the plot on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, 102.2 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 127.6 by 100.8.

The owners of the Sorrento apartment house, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, denied yesterday that the property had been sold. It was rumored that the property was involved in a transaction, partly cash and partly in exchange, at a valuation of about $350,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for V. F. Pelletreau, to a Mr. Carvalho, the four-story American basement dwelling, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street and West End Avenue, 18 by 55.

Louis Werner has purchased from the Minett estate and resold to a Mr. Harrison the property 20 West Ninth Street.

Mrs. Julia Fleischmann has sold for about $25,000 the five-story flat, with stores, 1,486 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, by order of the heirs, to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $15,125, the three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick stable, 41 Cannon Street, 25 by 100 and irregular.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to M. Archibald, for $4,750, the two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling 91 Jane Street, 18 by 50.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to Samuel Goldsticker, representing Frederick A. Kursheedt, for $15,500, the three-story brick and frame building, with three-story brick building at rear, 141 West Ninteenth Street, 20.5 by 92.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Rohde, for $7,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 2,424 Second Avenue, 20 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Daniel Rosenbaum, for $28,844, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 352 West Twenty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Chauncey W. Town, guardian, for $13,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 166 East Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to William Reed, for $17,000, the four-story brick dwelling, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to Alice M. Holland, for $11,600, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 1,374 Lexington Avenue, 16.7 by 88.3; also, in foreclosure, to Sophie Mott, for $11,025, the three-story brick dwelling, 686 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 88.6.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, at trustee's sale, to Mrs. Annie A. Logan, for $16,850, the Presbury cottage, with barns, outhouses, &c., on Ocean Avenue, Long Branch, between the West End Hotel and the Howland House, on a plot 1,452 by 161.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Boulevard, west side, 15.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2 by 137.6 by 26.9 by 146, one and two-story old frame buildings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 597 and 599 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 181.6 and 206.6 feet respectively, east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 597, $15,139; on 599, $14,971.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 351 Sixth Avenue, west side, 43 feet south of Twenty-second Street, 20 by 65, four-story brick building, with store, one-half part. Due on judgment, $22,237.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank Wailing, referee, 8 Howard Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, 51 by 111.3 by 51.4 by 112, except part thereof taken by the city in the widening of Elm Street, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $38,896; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 235 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 158, 162, and 166 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 256, 198, and 150 feet, respectively, east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19, 29, and 19, respectively, by 100.8, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 158, $17 848; on 162, $25,051; on 166, $17,848.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 205.3 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 30 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Sarah Smith on Aug. 17, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 15 East Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25.3 by 79.10 and 74, George W. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 186 and 188 Henry Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.5 by 88, Friedman & Feinberg, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 250 and 252 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 40 by 80.9 and 83.8, Levy & Goldstein of 132 East Broadway, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 110 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 80, Fanny Dinkelspiel of 216 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $16,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Avenue B, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 28, J. Mazean, owner and architect; cost, $400.

McGraw Avenue, north side, 75 feet west of Theriot Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 45.6, D. S. & C. S. Ross, owners; Charles Money, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 19.9 by 84.1 and 25.2 by 86.11, Mary Schafer, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $38,000.

Eleventh Street, south side, 255 feet east of Third Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 45, Annie Troman of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, owner; James Troman, architect; cost, $5,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 58.2, Stephen Moser of 1,226 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Second Avenue, east side, from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-seventh Street, to a three-story brick and stone car stable, 201.11 by 390, Second Avenue Railroad Company, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $125,000.

No. 299 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and offices, Emil Calman of 7 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; A. N. Sloan, architect; cost, $1,900.

No. 315 East Seventieth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with store, Joseph Steiner of 415 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 288 and 289 West Street, to an eight-story brick storage house, Julius Wolff, owner; Frederick Jacobsen of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Daly Avenue, east side, 94 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to two one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, D. O. Sullivan, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 14.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 250 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x128.4x25.5x132.9; Thomas P. Galligan, Jr., to Thomas Galligan	1,051
ASH ST, s s, 250.6 ft w of Morris Av, 49.8x100x48.8x100; William Delaney to Friederika M. Ulrich	517
ASH ST, 250.7 ft w of Morris Av, 49.7x100x48.9x100; Katie Delaney and others to Friederika M. Ulrich	2,070
BATHGATE AV, e s, 40 ft n of 172d St, 20x120; Hannah B. Gibb, individually and as executrix, to Winslow E. Busby	1
BOULEVARD, e s, 12.6 ft n of 105th St, runs n 15.7 x e 6.6 x s 14.4; Caroline Neustadter and others to John W. Cochran	1,000
BOULEVARD, or Public Drive, e s, 12.6 ft n of 105th St, runs n 15.7x e 6.6x s 14.4; Sigmund Greenebaum, individually and as executor, to John W. Cochran	100
BROADWAY, 859, and 112 West 29th St, and 196 Canal St; Gilbert N. Marshall to Sarah E. Marshall	21,000
BROOK AV, n w corner of 169th St, 34x100x80x100; John H. Will to Henry Ahr	6,533
BURNSIDE AV, e s, 280.8 ft n of 178th St, 25.8x28.1x—x—; Antoinette D. S. Flucker to Margaret Gesecus	9,000
CARMINE ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 50x75; Henry Hirtler to Theresa W. Hirtler	Gift
CLINTON AV, e s, 99.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 25x115, rel mortgage; Title Guarantee and Trust Company to William C. Bergen	1
HORATIO ST, 44, s s, 90.4 ft e of Hudson St, 20x60.3x20.1x62.9; Herman H. W. Maslage to Christopher M. Garland	5,550
HOUSTON ST, 194; 1st St, 89; Henry Hirtler to Theresa W. Hirtler	Gift
INTERVALE AV, e s, 164.6 ft s of 167th St, 35.6x100; William Metzrath to John De Hart	1
LOT 48, Block A, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; John Boyle and wife to Dorothy Weber	700
LOT 48, Block A, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Dorothy Weber to Charles Weber, Jr.	1
LOT 287, map of Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, 25x100; Thomas Morgan to Mary E. Morgan	1
LOT 589, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Ports V. Ransom, referee, to Helena B. Acker	3,100
PLOT at Baychester, adjoining lands of Baxter & Buckle on e s of Pelham Road; Kittie E. Paul to Philip Paul	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48 ft s of 87th St, 32x100, rel mort; Dry Dock Savings Institution to William Bradley and another	1
UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of proposed 151st or Beck St, 100x100; Paul M. Herzog to William Wainwright	1
WEST ST, w s, near Morton St, bulkhead, with land under water, all right, title, &c.; Goldsborough Banyer, executor, &c., to Catherine E. S. Stuyvesant and others	10
WEST ST, w s, near Morton St, bulkhead, with land under water, all right, title, &c.; Goldsborough Banyer, as trustee, to Catherine E. S. Stuyvesant and others	10
WILLIS AV, e s, 28 ft n of 135th St, 22x100; Edward McCue to John Heller	9,500
2D AV, e s, 73.3 ft s of 126th St, 26.8x100; Clara Keller to William Arenfred, Jr.	27,000
2D AV, 2,424, e s, 40.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Elbert Crandall, referee, to John H. Rohde	7,000
3D AV, 1,837, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 24.6x100; Bernhard Freund to Isaac Mannheimer	1
4TH ST, 95 East, 25x96.2; Catharine M. Schwenk to Charles Yung	100
6TH AV, 60, e s, 22 ft n of West Washington Place, 21x65; Ella Tietjen, executrix, to Herman Tietjen	16,100
8TH AV, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 23.5x80; Lincoln G. McCormack to Joseph Goodman and another	100
12TH ST, 246 West, 19x80.2; David Blackledge and others to Frances J. Collins	1
12TH ST, 246, s s, 179.9 ft w of Greenwich Av, 19x80.2x19x78.5; David Blackledge and others, executors, to Frances J. Collins	11,875
13TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, 27x103.3; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to August Ellinger	22,000
21ST ST, s s, 127 ft e of 7th Av, 20.8x92; Eliza Segelken to Mary L. Paddell	1
35TH ST, s s, 154.7 ft e of Lexington Av, 14.9x97.6; Clara H. Potter to Annie W. Delanoy	100
43D ST, s s, 383.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Jacob Koch to John Mayberger	9,300
49TH ST, 547 West, 25x80x25x67; Emily C. Groden to William Arnold	7,500
57TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.5; Maria J. de Krom and others to Central Spar Verein, City of New York	31,500
67TH ST, 137, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Siegfried Willershausen and another to William Heidelberger	1
68TH ST, 307 West, 25x100.5; Frederick A. Reeve and wife to Emma J. Sommer	1
77TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 20x51.1; Jonas M. Libbey and another to Emma A. Kuroski	16,000
85TH ST, 34 West, 17x102.2; Peter Wagner and another to Sarah J. Taves	100
88TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Edward Hirsh and another to Alonzo B. Kight	1
88TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Bertha Seligman to Edward and Henry Hirsh	1
89TH ST, 306.3 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x64x22.5x76.5; Theresa Schappert to Andrew Ludwig	1
92D ST, 329 East, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin to John Ryan	21,000
92D ST, n s, 24 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x100.8; Henry Hirtler to Theresa W. Hirtler	Gift
94TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Ambrose Blank to Sophie Blank	1
106TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.11; Augustus G. Bullock and others to Orlando W. Norcross	1
106TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.11; Orlando W. Norcross to Augustus G. Bullock	1
109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x200.10 to 110th St; Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, to George Clemens and another	4,500
110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 69.4x75.11; Frances M. Jencks to William Wetterer	100
114TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; James T. Law, referee, to Selma Byk and another	12,550
114TH ST, 53, n s, 570 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William G. Webber to Charles N. Eitenbenz	1
128TH ST, 59 East, 16.8x99.11; Benjamin F. Bowne to M. J. McGrath	1
142D ST, 475 West, 18x99.11; William H. Hall to Elizabeth A. Aigeltinger	1
142D ST, n s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Levi S. Tenney to Samuel J. Mead	1
145TH ST, s s, 112.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.4x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Louis Goldschmidt	18,000
145TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x199.10 to 144th St; Alpheus W. Spelden to Ada L. Harrell	1

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Mrs. Martin B., to The Martin B. Brown Company; 49 to 59 Park Place, and 206 and 208 Fulton St; 2 years for Fulton St at $2,500, and 5 years for Park Place at	5,000
CASHIN, Patrick, to John J. Doyle, 1,947 Amsterdam Av, 5 years	720
CULGIN, Guy, to Simon Simon; 703 6th St, 5 years	720
DEAN, Estelle, executrix, &c., to Martin Labe; n w corner of 7th Av and 23d St, 5 years	5,200
HUTLER, Samuel, to Louis Lewin; 98 Attorney St, 3 years	2,200
LAWRENCE, Joseph W., individually and as trustee, to Patrick A. Geoghegan; 423 9th Av, 3 years	900 to 960
McKINNEY, William H., to John and Jacob Viebroch; 16 Hamilton St, 5 years	800
TRINKAUS, William, to Edward Deyerberg; 1,555 Avenue A, store, &c., 3 years	960

Recorded Mortgages.

AIGELTINGER, Elizabeth A., to William H. Hall; 475 West 142d St, 3 years	5,000
ARNOLD, William, to Emily C. Groden; 547 West 49th St, 5 years	6,000
BELL, Elizabeth T. and George S., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; s e s of Jackson Av, 21.10 ft s w from intersection of Boston Av and Jackson Av, also 84.6 ft s w of 168th St, 3 years	9,000
BELL, Elizabeth T. and George S., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; s e s of Jackson Av, 1.10 ft s w from intersection of Boston Av and Jackson Av, also 84.6 ft s w of 168th St, 3 years	9,000
BERGEN, William C., to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Clinton St, 99.6 ft s of Tremont Av, installments	5,000
BERLEPSCH, Morris C., to Mary E. Bruner; Lots 15 and 16, map 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, 3 years	2,000
BLANK, Sophie, to Rosa Blank; s s of 94th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	1,000
BROD, Philip, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 1,022 6th Av, (saloon lease,) demand	5,000
BUEK, Charles, to Leo F. Westheimer; n w corner of West End Av and 84th St, ½ year	4,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Hannah B. Gibb; Bathgate Av, 40 ft n of 172d St, 3 years	1,500
COLLINS, Frances J. and James, to John S. Dickerson and others, trustees, &c.; 246 West 12th St, 5 years	5,500
COLLINS, Frances J. and James, to Joseph H. Gray; 281 West 12th St, 1 year	2,000
DELANOY, Annie W., to J. Howard Wright; 146 East 35th St, 5 years	6,500
DELANOY, Annie W., to Alexander Wyllie and another, trustees, &c.; 146 East 35th St, 5 years	10,000
EITENBENZ, Charles N., to William G. Webber; 53 West 114th St, 2 years	1,500
ELLINGER, August, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 13th St, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, installments	20,000
FINLAY, Alfred H., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 469 and 470, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 9 years	850
GALLIGAN, Thomas, to Thomas P. Galligan, Sr.; e s of Anthony Av, 250 ft n e of Burnside Av, 1 year	1,051
GARLAND, Christopher M., to Samuel Garland; 44 Horatio St, demand	5,000
GESECUS, Margaret, to Antoinette D. S. Flucker; e s of Burnside Av, 280.9 ft n of 178th St, demand	4,000
GOLDEN, Margaret E., to Ellen M. Wilson; n e s of 187th St, 93.3 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years	1,000
GOODMAN, Joseph and Frank, to Lincoln G. McCormack; 871 8th Av, 1 year	10,000
GOODRIDGE, Mary C. L. R., to Charlotte W. Goodridge, indefinite lane leading from New York and Albany Post Road to Riverdale, contains 6 acres, 1½ years	9,000
HARRELL, Ada L., to Gansevoort Bank; e s of Amsterdam Av, extends from 144th to 145th St, demand	6,916
HASSEY, August C., to Emile A. Hassey and another, executors, &c.; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 5 years	13,000
KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 114th St, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 9 months	36,000
KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 88th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	51,500
LEVINS, William J., to Nanno Levins and others; s w corner of Topping St and 175th St, — to Gray St; Avenue A, w s, 80.6 and 107.3 ft n of 8th St, secures advances	2,477
LEVINS, Nanno, and others to Gordon K. Bell; s w corner of Topping St and 175th St — to Gray St; Avenue A, w s, 80.6 and 107.3 ft n of 8th St, 3 years	2,300
LORD, E. Francis and Charles S., to Winthrop A. and Lewis S. Chanler, executors, &c.; n e corner of 150th St and Walton Av, present lines, 3 years	6,500
MANNHEIMER, Isaac and Fanny, to Bernhard Freund; 1,837 3d Av, 1 year	1,500
MAYBERGER, John and Anna, to Jacob Koch; s s of 43d St, 383.4 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	4,000
McGRATH, Michael J., to Benjamin F. Bowne; 59 East 128th St, secures notes	1,200
MEAD, Sarah J., to Levi S. Tenney; n s of 142d St, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	6,000
PADDELL, Mary L., to Eliza Segelken; 21st St, s s, 127.8 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years	15,000
PETTIT, Alida R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 254 Front St, 3 years	6,000
SANDFORD, Charles H., to Olive D. De Beixedon; 73 West 98th St, 3 years	8,000
SCHULZE, Frederick C., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 353 and 354, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate, 9 years	900
SEEDORF, Johanna, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 41 7th Av, demand	4,500
SMITH, Samuel, to Julie B. Brettell; n s of 120th St, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, ½ year	300
TIETJEN, Hermann, to Lucy D. Booth and others, trustees, &c.; 60 6th Av, 5 years	7,000
WAINWRIGHT, William, to Paul M. Herzog; w s of Union Av, 25 ft s of proposed 151st St, or Beck St, 1 year	4,200
WETTERER, William, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 110th St, widened, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year	27,000
WINTER, Nannette E. and George J. H., to Emma L. Haskins; s w s of Canal St, 54.1 ft n w from n e s of Vestry St, 2 years	2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CURTIS, F. Kingsbury, trustee, to Continental Trust Company	14,183
DAVENPORT, William B., public administrator, &c., to Eliza Salmon, as guardian, two mortgages	31,706
HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Paul M. Herzog	Nominal
HIRTLER, Henry, to Theresa W. Hirtler	Gift
HOFFMANN, Michael A., to Minna Wagner	1,000
McDONALD, John G., to Louis Stern	600
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William H. H. Childs	4,092
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst, two mortgages	9,700
ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, &c., to Henry B. Ely and others, trustees, &c., five mortgages	55,000
SCHIEFFELIN, George R., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	25,000
SCOTT, Catherine, to Frederick G. Potter	2,000
SKILLIN, Edward S., administrator, &c., to Hamilton F. Dean	6,638
SMITH, Andrew W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook	9,167
TAYLOR, Sutherland G., to August Hassey	852
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Alice H. Anthony	16,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Margaret S. Maxwell	1,200
WILKENS, Simon, to Judith W. Richardson	Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 25x100; Henry Robben against Thomas Taylor, owner; Albert Fiedler, contractor	50
MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 24.4x100; Jacob Gold & Brothers against Thomas Taylor, owner; Albert Fiedler, contractor	95
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; Peter Herrmann against Louis Lese, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor	840
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 75.1x79.10; the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	1,740
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 25x90; Clarke & Sherman against Edward Ganly and James Tynan, owners and contractors	54
24TH ST, 220 East; Susan Jones against William Loughran, owner; Frank Stafford, contractor	225
74TH ST, 508 and 510 East; Michael Reilly against Clausen & Hoffmeyer, owners; S. Westphal, contractor	1,086
103D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Jacob Wiedhopf, owner and contractor	163
119TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100; Laurowitz & Storch against Orison Dickinson, owner; Dickinson & Howes, contractors	85
149TH ST, 547 East; Ravitch Brothers against H. P. and William H. Niebuhr, owners and contractors, (redocket)	155
149TH ST, 549 East; Ravitch Brothers against H. P. and William H. Niebuhr, owners and contractors, (redocket)	155

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x35; James J. McComb against Frederick J. Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

MILLBROOK, centre line, adjoining property of Henry Matthews, 45x316 to land of Harlem Railroad Company, being Lot 160, map of Village of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Peter J. Kinzig against Marie Hindenlang, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

4TH ST, s w corner of Bank St, 42x40; Eliza Nelson against Margaret H. Connelly and others, (partition;) attorney, E. S. Savage.

17TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 50x104; all title; Horatio St, n s, 80.3 ft w of 4th St, 18.9x87.6, all title; West St, n e corner of North Moore St, 50x85, ½ part, and property out of town; Beekman T. Burnham against Emily A. Burnham, (action to recover judgment;) attorney, W. B. Ellison.

36TH ST, 219 East; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against William H. Cochran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Judith W. Richardson against Vincenzo Serra and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Sturges & Roby.

134TH ST, 485 East; the State Trust Company, trustee, against Margaret G. Ferrier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 205—United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick Henry Winston; 272—United States, appellant, vs. John W. Herron, and 274—United States, appellant, vs. Charles A. Garter.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Pradt for the United States and Patrick Henry Winston for himself, with leave to F. B. Dewees for Herron and Garter to file brief on or before the 25th inst.

No. 445—Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Maggie A. Holliday, in her own right, &c. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of D. D. Duncan, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 196—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument continued by C. C. Birney, for the appellee, and concluded by George S. Boutwell for the appellant.

No. 199—Gila Bend Reservoir and Irrigation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Lynn et al.—Argued by James H. Hayden, for the plaintiff in error, and by S. F. Phillips and Frederic D. McKenney for the defendants in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 218, and 221.

Calendar for Friday, April 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
138—Flinn vs. Cons'd Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
143—Poynton vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
150—United States, &c., vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lieutaud.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn., vs. Whitman.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Lon. & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrollton Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Cred. Indemnity Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
53—Spinelli vs. Norton.
55—Vaccarino vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
164—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—U. S. vs. Freidheim.
2—U. S. vs. same.
3—U. S. vs. same.
4—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Gas Control Co.
5—Fayerweather vs. Rich.
6—Imperial Chemical Co. vs. Breisacher.
7—Monaco vs. Commis'r of Immigration.
Cases noticed.
8—Dromgoole vs. Union Pacific Ry. Co.
9—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Co.
10—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Neostyle Co.
11—Elgin Nat. Watch Co. vs. Bloomingdale.
12—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Rex Incandescent Light Co.
13—Nelson Mfg. Co. vs. Marberger.
14—Imperial Chemical Co. vs. Jeantet.
15—Nor. Pac. R. R. vs. Sabiston.
16—Fisher vs. McNaught
17—Keller vs. Strauss.
18—Badische Anilin vs. Kalle.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

69—McIntosh vs. Von Romondt.
130—Donner vs. City of New York.
32—Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
28—Mannheim vs. same.
131—Downer vs. City of New York.
34—Manantic S. C. Co. vs. Pierce.
20—Bartram vs. bark Nineveh.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. tug Transfer.
126—B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Okeir.
29—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
71—Shovah vs. steamb't McDonald.
105—Craig vs. tug Victoria.
124—Wohlke vs. S. S. New York.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Whiting vs. Herter Brothers.
2—Bernstein vs. Crow.
3—Wallace vs. Wallace.
4—Donihel vs. Seybel.
5—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
6—Walter vs. McAllister.
7—Berman vs. Gais.
8—Societa di Muro, &c., vs. Saracco.
9—Fernand vs. Providence-Wash'gton Ins. Co.
10—Gluck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
11—Hirshfield vs. Bopp.
12—Harris vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
13—Byrne vs. Eastmans Co.
14—Galasso vs. Nat. S. S. Co.
15—Jewelers' Mercantile Agency vs. Rothschild.
16—Roosevelt vs. Van Allen.
17—Mundt vs. Glockner.
18—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
19—In re Board of Education.
20—In re Dept. of Pub. Works.
21—In re Fire Depr.
22—In re Welch.

Non-enumerated motions.

1—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
2—In re Lexington Av.
6—Isaacs vs. Calder.
8—In re Steinway.
9—In re Mayor, &c.
12—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
13—Genet vs. President, &c., Delaware & Hudson Coal Co.
17—Jacob vs. Crandall.
18—McGown vs. McGown.
22—Gilbert vs. Warren.
24—Marks vs. Marks.
25—Am. Surety Co. vs. Crow.
26—Oldhous vs. Wilmore.
27—Costello vs. Costello.
28—Hamilton vs. Hamilton.
29—People ex rel. N. Y. Real Estate Ass'n vs. Barker.
30—Dean vs. Mayor, &c.
35—Heine vs. Rohner.
37—Haskins vs. Murray.
38—Same vs. same.
39—Goldman vs. Goldman.
40—McGown vs. McGown.
41—Moran vs. Vreeland.
42—Ernst vs. Mahon.
44—Sternback vs. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Lesher.
2—Miller vs. Menn.
3—Miller vs. Miller.
4—Crow vs. Low.
5—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
6—Jockel vs. McCormick.
7—Kalbfleisch vs. Eden Mills Paper Co.
8—People, &c., vs. Levy.
9—Frost vs. Bull's Ferry Land Co.
10—In re Naegle Av.
11—Van Wyck vs. Van Wyck.
12—Chuck vs. Warstadt.
13—Davidson vs. Dumay.
14—Rooney vs. Newberry.
15—Brady vs. Bauer.
16—Grimm vs. Wardenschlag.
17—In re Fitzpatrick.
18—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
19—Golde vs. Spenn.
20—In re Frazier.
21—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
22—Gould vs. Edison El. Ill. Co.
23—Husson vs. Husson.
24—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
25—Streep vs. Streep.
26—Browning vs. Foster.
27—Hawks vs. Hazeltine.
28—Robertson vs. Lesser.
29—In re Schermerhorn.
30—In re Klock.
31—In re Miller.
32—Hilton vs. Hilton.
33—Prall vs. Hall.
34—Meyer vs. Hoyt.
35—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Acc. Ass'n.
36—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
37—Spies vs. Lockwood.
38—Lyddy vs. Hodge.
39—Lichtenstein vs. Hammerstein.
40—Forhrenbach vs. Garrity.
41—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
42—Cohn vs. Glaxon.
43—J. T. Huner & Co. vs. O'Connor.
44—In re Welsh.
45—People, &c., vs. Oppmann.
46—Fisher vs. Schwartz.
47—Smith vs. Sturges.
48—Hallister vs. Simonson.
49—In re Strauss.
50—Schmitt vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
51—Emanuel Fleming.
52—19th Ward Bank vs. Faber.
53—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. same.
54—Spinella vs. Cava.
55—Coneys vs. Kirkham.
56—Hirsh vs. Johanneson.
57—Zoccolo vs. Salberg.
58—Barshell vs. Monefiore Home.
59—Barrows vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
60—Squyer vs. same.
61—Kass vs. Kass.
62—McLean vs. Brennan.
63—Nat. State Bank vs. Strassburg.
64—People ex rel. Elwell vs. Man. Chess Club.
65—Pattison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
66—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. Turner.
67—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
68—Bloom vs. Bloom.
69—Wilmerding vs. Don.
70—Sheehan vs. Kiernan
71—Dreyfus vs. Bernhardt.
72—Eustis vs. Budd Doble Tire Co.
73—Hilliard vs. Cohen.
74—Davidson vs. Lockman.
75—Woods vs. Woods.
76—Katte vs. Taylor.
77—Smith vs. Adams.
78—Allison vs. Mashemer
79—Allison vs. Ackerman
80—Flick vs. Flick.
81—People, &c., vs. Cohen.
82—Beals vs. Stover.
83—People, &c., vs. Le Clear.
84—Costible vs. D'Alino.
85—Steven vs. D'Amora.
86—Bjork vs. Bjork.
87—Stow vs. Paisley.
88—Dreyfus vs. Bernhard.
89—Krieger vs. Krieger.
90—Stone vs. Stone.
91—Fleming vs. Brown.
92—People, &c., vs. Goldstone.
93—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.
94—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
95—Corr vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
96—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—Lesster vs. Rieder.
Demurrer.
736—Third Nat. Bank vs. Voorhees.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5058—Maurer vs. Koch.
5479—Prentice vs. Prentice.
6458—Wolper vs. Mueller
5623—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
6346—Knapp vs. Wiggins
5929—Bellows vs. Bellows.
6490—Streep vs. Streep.
6520—Adams vs. Ball.
6609—Stone vs. Moran.
6661—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
6680—Johnston vs. Robinson.
6694—Gaspard vs. Gaspard.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
5447—Brown vs. O. J. Gude & Co.
4180—Heyward vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
6311—Wilson vs. McDonald.
6121—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
6222—Stern vs. Eckstein.
6321—Todd vs. Woodruff.
6067—Breen vs. Hallahan.
4706—Phillips vs. Dimon
426—Fisher vs. Rochester Gaslight Co.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6053—Ryan vs. Ryan.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers
6426—Johnson vs. Albers
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6503—Stafford vs. Carrigan.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher
5553—Reilly vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
5556—Wagner vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
5559—Van Hope vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
4756—Grube vs. Grube.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6119—Johnston vs. Johnston.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6644—Hilton vs. Hilton.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6652—Morrison vs. Higginbotham.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6665—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6736—Warren vs. Norris.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hermann for the People.

1—Allessandro Cioramello.
2—William F. Lennon.
Peter Cormes,
John Gleaves,
Timothy J. Ormsby.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

15365—Green vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15721—O'Leary vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
15771—Emil vs. Aldhouse
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
15690—Horwitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
12944—Lamater vs. Mann
15366—Ronalds vs. Bachman.
15555—Schrader vs. Kelly
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
15692—Kane vs. O'Donnell.
15568—Kiernan vs. Hyde.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
15334—Clark vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14782—Weillers vs. Ahrens.
15463—Herrmann vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark.
15464—Same vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
15718—Henderson vs. Solmon.
15723—O'Sullivan vs. Schmitt.
15371—Smith vs. Nat. Granite Co.
15047—Biegleiser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trus. of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Fund.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickerson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
7424—Fox vs. Ireland.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
6540—Hamilton vs. Gillender.
7566—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Co.
9279—Higgins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4505—McClane vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4506—Hamilton vs. same.
8262—Neihardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5348—Throckmorton vs. Even'g Post Pub. Co.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
9424—Dill vs. Rupprecht.
9433—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
7980—Hecht vs. Zimmerman.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call 11650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

10667—Williams vs. White.
7991—La Forrest vs. Un. Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
6018—McCue vs. Finck.
2524—Blum vs. Langfeld.
10896—Miner vs. Kellam.
11007—Cassano vs. Hopper.
11011—Wade vs. Bach.
11018—Dickson vs. Stuyvesant Piano Co.
11019—Tierney vs. same
4592—Staley vs. the Mayor, &c.
6694—Sline vs. Thrd Av. R. R. Co.
11033—Goodrich vs. Marks.
11079—Jones vs. Reynaud.
11248—Pease Piano Co. vs. Waterloo Organ Co.
11227—Daniel vs. Strauss
11048—Moore vs. Dreieir.
11050—Davis vs. Gerken.
11074—Mossman vs. Kessell.
11123—Bevine vs. Keith.
11124—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
7362—Fogerty vs. Union Railway Co.
Inquests.
8669—Wall vs. Doynes.
8671—Same vs. Vanderbrough.
8672—Same vs. Steven.
8676—Same vs. Hendrix.
8677—Same vs. Desselkoen.
8681—Same vs. Finley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—La Farge Kuhn.
2—James B. Rice.
3—Francis Patterson.
4—Peter Rosenstreter.
5—Josephine Patterson.
6—Daniel J. O'Brien.
7—Janette Schmittacher.
8—William Franklin.
9—John Hagan.
10—Jane A. Sherwood.
11—Henry Lopan.
12—Edmund R. Morgan.
13—Margery Davidson.
14—Joseph Richardson.
15—Joseph P. Kernan.
16—Johanna Simis.
17—Giuseppe Rivara.
18—Frank W. Nichols.
19—Emma A. Williams.
20—Elizabeth W. Dieckmann.
21—William Steinway.
22—John T. Wilson.
23—John W. Sosthack.
24—Richard Stout.
25—Robert Graecen.
26—Carl Becker.
27—Andrew Bowden.
28—George P. Ferguson.
29—Magnus and Elise Myers.
30—Estelle Osborn.
31—Joseph Kerschoffer.
32—Adam Harrmann.
33—James Wallace.
34—James Wallace.
35—John Wendell.
Wills for Probate—
At 10 A. M.
Elenor Hunt.
At 10:30 A. M.
George W. M. Briggs.
Marie Reichler.
William Bell.
At 11 A. M.
Ruth H. Wickham.
At 2 P. M.
Mary A. Storey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

At 3:30 P. M.

1320—Contested will of John Kelly.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Open at 10 A. M. Case on.

3384—Gottsegen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3280—Goldberg vs. Kahn
4791—Burns vs. Auxiliary Safe Mfg. Co.
4792—Same vs. same.
402—Behman vs. Koschnopsky.
2319—Harlin vs. Krulich.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
2687—Goldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
525—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.
4553—Block vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
1106—Kuhnen vs. Haffen
1107—Same vs. same.
1108—Rosenberg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1109—McGrath vs. Stock
1110—Borkel vs. Williams.
1110½—Ludden vs. White.
1111—Cusbos vs. Klein.
1112—Bradley Salt Co. vs. Havens.
1113—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ife.
1115—Geisslinger vs. Blumenthal.
1116—Goldstein vs. Joyce
1117—Hall vs. Keller.
1118—Glanz vs. Mass.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
1121—Thurber vs. McArthur.
1122—Mendschein vs. Meyers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4600½—Carrere vs. Dun.
1057—Brann vs. Morris E. & A. Ex. Co.
810—Tilldora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Same vs. same.
851—Serge vs. Union Ry. Co.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
960—Fishbein vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
833—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Finch vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
595—Jay vs. Morris.
813—Nat. Tin Foil and Bottle Cap Co. vs. Arkell.
841—Koehler vs. Mullen
227—Jacobs vs. Uhlman
188—Dolan vs. Reilly.
757—Lynch vs. McClelland.
805—Haffey vs. Bryan.
917—Fisher vs. Oettinger.
918—Bates vs. Oettinger
961—Golden vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
995—Cone vs. Herbst.
1123—Voss vs. March.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4391—Barker vs. Davis.
3905—Barron vs. Schwarz
4774—Pohalski vs. Buttel.
4747—Fischer vs. Friedel.
4803—Crawford vs. Tucker.
4733—Lansberger vs. Solomon.
3814—Hollis vs. Scanlan.
4163—Popkin vs. Howells
4444—Baradini vs. Palladini.
4023—Shephard vs. Strobel.
4676—Greacen vs. Maher.
2896—Hutchinson vs. Hoyt.
4750—Sommers vs. Hahe.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
4746—Mutual Aid Society vs. Palarino.
4308—Enge vs. Schaeffel.
4812—Moses vs. Avallone
4783—Field vs. General Electric Co.
4527—Loughlin vs. Bachman.
4718—Mahoney vs. Autenrieth.
4606—Marratte vs. Maratte.
4395—Froment vs. Taylor.
4742—Spencer vs. Steinweg.
2065—Loew vs. Gammons
4622—Kirkman vs. Brawley.
4756—Miller vs. Kreusler.
3573—Hurley vs. Harris.
4662—Stern vs. Peyser.
4084—Frank vs. Ames.
4672—Preusky vs. Koehler.
2137—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Loftus.
4781—Schubert vs. Hirschberg.
4025—Coleman vs. Fogarty.
4777—Witken vs. Hirshfield.
4832—Rosenbaum vs. Treu.
4820—Zoccolo vs. Bloom.
4697—E. T. Burrows Co. vs. Moore.
4236—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Steinmann.
3637—Nathan vs. Smith.
4732—Weil vs. Buhler.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Le Barbier for the People.

1—Charles Schlegel.
2—Frank Dunn.
3—Fanny Koschnofsky.
4—Louis Kander.
5—Max H. Kaufman.
6—Leopold Klein, Abraham Nebenthal, indicted as John Nebenthal.
7—James C. Kempton.
8—John Minor.
9—Alexander Feinberg.
10—Frank Kelly, David Tehan.
11—Thomas O'Neill.
12—Louis Silverstone.
13—John Reilly.
14—Joseph Maneley.
14—Joseph Maneley alias Henry Moore.
15—Henry Moore alias Joseph Maneley.
16—Samuel Doretzky.
17—Lawrence Barry.
18—James Smith.
19—Charles Johnson.
20—George H. Brennan.
21—Daniel Harrison.
22—James Henry.
23—Adolph Adelman.
24—Julius Singman.
25—Michael Larkin.
Pleadings.
1—Michael Murphy, Joseph Miller.
2—Joseph Miller.
3—John R. Hester.
4—Max Goldsmith, Isaac Greenbaum, Max Richland.
5—John Moran, William Carroll.
6—Bernard Schallman.
7—Susie Williams.
8—Dora Arnold.
9—Charles Knoss.
10—Walter Le Roy.
11—Max Bloch.
12—Franklyn Allen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—William Graham.
2—Charles Walsh.
3—Charles Gissel, Joseph Brady.
4—William H. Burrell.
5—Cesare De Angelis.
6—Solomon Willinsky.
7—James Williams.
8—Abraham Wellinsky, Joseph Wellensky.
9—Louis Cresco.
10—Arthur P. Forcello.
11—James O'Neill.
12—Charles Carlin.
13—James Baker.
14—Charles Anderson.
15—Charles F. Adams.
16—Henry Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Frank Connolly.
2—Frank A. Coghill.
3—Antonio Trotta, Pietro Altieri.
4—Thomas C. Barker.
5—Edward J. Mulligan.
6—William Schackel, Jr.
7—Louis Mentel.
8—Rosie Blick.
9—David Hertz.
10—Sam Mencher.
11—Henry Roes.
12—Frank Maeder.
13—John Gerken.
14—Henry Koch.
15—Patrick Fedro.
16—Louis Flor.
17—Claus H. Wierk.
18—Joseph Breakstone.
19—Robert Ullman.
20—Alfred Dunning.
21—Benjamin Robbins.
22—Thomas M. Barnard.
23—William J. Brooks.
24—Charles Blakley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Harry C. Frost.
2—Theodore F. McDonald.
3—Angelo Yaorio.
4—Abraham Taub.
5—George W. Hill.
6—Michael Tobin.
7—Alexander Merculliano.
8—Salvatore Santa Masa.
9—Wolf Yucker.
10—William Ward.
11—Joseph Brusak.
12—The Int. Soc. of Hotel Employes of Am., a Corporation.
13—Louis Taub.
14—Morris Goldstein.
15—Louis Levy, alias Chaim Levy.
16—James Kent.
17—Elias Trad.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Alker—Louis B. Van Gaasbeck. Matter of Lorillard—Wilber Larremore. Matter of Ingraham—Charles N. Morgan. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Hammerstein—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Wronkow vs. Althof, (two cases)—Adrian H. Larkin. Wall vs. Wooley—Edward L. Patterson. Hencken vs. Lambrecht, (three cases)—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Reed vs. Bettmann, (three cases)—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Kipp vs. Interman—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Esser vs. Schaeffel, (four cases)—Francis Speir, Jr. Kennedy vs. Heesemann—Julius H. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Kuhn vs. Smith—Henry Grasse.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin, J.—Hyde vs. Wolf—Augustus Hand.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

3706—Parascondola vs. Nassau R. R.
3764—Leische vs. Nassau R. R.
3798—Norman vs. Nassau R. R.
3803—Gordon vs. B. H. R. R.
3828—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
3565—Moubray vs. B. H. R. R.
5345—Endres vs. Unseld.
3848—Sum vs. Nassau R. R.
3849—Klett vs. Nassau R. R.
3850—Northcote vs. Henderson et al.
3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3886—Goerke vs. Fidelity and Deposit Co.
3901—Styles vs. Stanley Hod Co.
3910—Skelton vs. Wilbur.
3912—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
3929—Neary vs. Nassau R. R.
3958—Moore vs. McNeill et al.
3963—Sheedy vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
3965—Ludandorf vs. B. H. R. R.
3966—Kraus vs. Hirsch et al.
3970—Smith vs. Smith, executor, &c.
3972—Shortie vs. India Wharf Brewing Co.
3984—Zimmer vs. Kenney.
3994, 3995—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3999—Cocheu vs. Methodist Church.
2750—Herring vs. McNeill.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4014—Schindel vs. B. H. R. R.
4017—Wise vs. B. H. R. R.
4026, 4027—Schroeder vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.

The following causes are held ready for Monday, the 18th:

4041—McCanna vs. B. H. R. R.
4043—Cropsey vs. Haneman.
4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
4049—Mann vs. Rosenthal.
4076—Quinn vs. B'klyn City R. R.
4078, 4079—Delahan vs. Wycoff et al.
4089—Tohen vs. B. H. R. R.
4116—Platt vs. N. Y. Lighterage Co.
4117—Davidson vs. Graham.
4120—Goold vs. Ehrlich et al.
4125—Behrman vs. Cody.
4140—Robins Co. vs. Ryan.
4142—Sorenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4148—Paturel vs. B. H. R. R.
4157—Hedebeck vs. Connecticut Indemnity Assn.
4176, 4178—Blakkan vs. Nassau R. R.
3278—Dewey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3198—Samuels vs. Swezey's Son & Co.
2181—Tracy vs. Abele.
1825—Abele vs. Hamilton.
4198—Furbish vs. De Fere.
4197—Davidson vs. B. H. R. R.
4225—Anderson vs. Vail.
4260—Looff vs. Hofele.
4263—Goldstein vs. Bitz.
4289—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
4294—McNicholas vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day:

2973—Neuman vs. Met. Street R. R.
2990—Mapes vs. Met. Street R. R.
2950—Pritchard vs. Met. Street R. R.
3400—Bromhead vs. Miller.
2229—McGrath vs. Alger, ex., &c.
3087—Van Iderstine vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2657—O'Flaherty vs. Nassau R. R.
3200—Wicks vs. Beck.
2801—Gorman vs. Gorman.
3412—Postelman vs. Pacher et al.
3184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co.
4306—Baird vs. Donnecke.
4314—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4320—Lovell vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4328—Putter vs. Nassau R. R.
4330—Dickoff vs. Nassau R. R.
4333—McGuinness vs. Simis et al.
4334—Birkett, receiver, vs. Ackerman.
4335—Ryan vs. Mayer.
4336—Groves vs. McMonegal.
4338—Votteler vs. Lueck et al.
4340—Shanley vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
4348—Lewinski vs. Poughkeepsie Cooperage.
4352—Meade vs. Schieren
4353—Shovals vs. McKee
4354—Northridge vs. Deyo.
4356—Grant vs. N. Y. & Cuba S. S. Co.
4357—Gearon vs. Sacks.
4358—Heisenberger vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4359—Bergen vs. Roberts.
4361—Duffy vs. Freel, Jr.
4362—Rutherford vs. Donovan, Jr., et al.
4363, 4364—Frankenstein vs. Nelson.
4365—Downey vs. Low et al.
4366—Weidinger vs. Third Av. R. R.
4367—Eppelein vs. Buttling, Sheriff, &c.
4368—Kortrum vs. Fritten.
4370—Bolinky vs. Warshamer.
4371—Ward vs. Roseman et al.
4372—Barber vs. Constable et al.
4373—Sagor vs. Kantor.
4374—Addy vs. Moran et al.
4375—Bell vs. Moran et al.
4377—Lenhart vs. Moran et al.
4376—Smith vs. Moran et al.
4378—Geyer vs. Moran et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4378.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Jesse Johnson, J.

418—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
471—The Coney Island & Gravesend R. R. Co. vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
263—Wilson vs. Bryce.
287—Hurst vs. Hurst.
422—Maxwell vs. Conklin.
443—Acker vs. Friedman-Doscher Co.
852—N. Y. Building, Loan & Banking Co. vs. Purdy.
379—W. B. Davenport vs. White.
380—W. B. Davenport vs. White.
381—W. B. Davenport vs. White.
449—Prendergast vs. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
454—Hendrickson vs. Hendrickson.
281—Smyth vs. Washburn.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Oliver Davis, William Flohm, Charles Angelsky, and Michael Dowd, burglary, third degree.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.

480—Thomas Green vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
504—John Calvin vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
Short Causes.
922—Agatha Reichard vs. Howard Bloomgarden.
972—William Lang vs. John W. Fitzgerald.
810—Hobby & Doody Co. vs. Frank A. Mulford and another.

Call Calendar, 2 P. M.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Maddox, J. Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
114—Levy vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Rupert.
121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140—Herrmann vs. B. H. R. R.
141—Banta vs. Man.
142—Caffrey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwarz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
93—Peabody vs. Piza action No. 2.
94—Same vs. same, action No. 3.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Northwestern Rate Troubles Still Unsettled—The Presidents Will Probably Take It Up.

After a third day's fruitless discussion of the Northwestern passenger rate differences at the Waldorf-Astoria, the conference of Western railway men dissolved last evening and some of them departed at once for their homes. Each representative expressed a gloomy view of the prospects of reaching an amicable settlement. Mr. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific, who has presided over the conferences during the last three days, said that the conflicting interests were no nearer together than they were when this conference began.

The chief obstacle to an agreement is conceded to be the inability of all the parties in interest to get down to the same basis of negotiations. The Canadian Pacific Road, for instance, wants the question of its differentials on Northwestern business considered in connection with the proposed restoration of passenger rates to Pacific Coast points. The other transcontinental lines claim that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has practically eliminated the question of differentials from this controversy by deciding that the Canadian Pacific was not entitled to any differential on traffic to Alaska.

The attitude of the Trunk Line Association continues to be officially neutral, although cut-rate business is ticketed out of New York over trunk line roads to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, &c. The Canadian Pacific business goes over the New York Central and the Grand Trunk, and Great Northern business goes over the Lehigh Valley. Neither of these trunk line roads is "officially" supposed to be a party to any cut rates. But when a New York Central man claims that his road gets the full pro rata of $10.65 per passenger from New York to Montreal, and the Lehigh Valley man says that his line gets the full pro rata of $6 from New York to Buffalo, the other railroad men simply wink one eye and say "That's all right!"

After the adjournment of the Waldorf-Astoria conference last evening the general feeling among its participants was that there would be no further attempts on the part of the General Passenger Agents to settle the troubles. The difficulty has attained an importance that demands radical and authoritative treatment, and it is probable that the respective Presidents or Vice Presidents of the interested roads will take it in hand very soon.

Fifteen Years to Build Railroads.

ALBANY, April 14.—Governor Black to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Eldridge which authorizes any steam railroad corporation, incorporated after 1885, which has expended $500,000 on the construction of its road, but which has not completed or put the same in operation, to have fifteen years in which to complete it. The existing statute only gives ten years' time for the date of incorporation for the completion of the road.

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

The seventh annual commencement of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was held in Association Hall last night. Twenty-four graduates received degrees of Ph. G., conferred by Prof. Elias H. Bartley, Dean of the college, who also conferred the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy on Frederic P. Tuthill, Charles H. Meyer, Joseph L. Mayer, Samuel Harkavy, and John Schellings. Henry A. Powell, LL. D.; Adrian Paradis, the President of the college, and John F. Crawford, the President of the Alumni Association, made addresses. Frank E. Crosby was the valedictorian.

New York University Concert.

A fashionable assemblage attended the annual concert of the New York University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night. The entire club sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the conclusion of the first part of the programme. An enthusiastic student yelled "Down with Spain!" and brought forth loud applause.

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REAL ESTATE,
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17TH ST., 25 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH Avs.—Large 4-story, high-stoop, brownstone; 24 spacious rooms, SOUBIROUS, 111 West 21st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898, at 3 P. M., a house of seven rooms, lot 50x100, Pelhamville, N. Y. 28 minutes from 42d St. I. C. HILL, Executor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A Very Desirable Apartment at
THE BELGRAVIA,
611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.)
Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply to Superintendent on premises or to Estate of GEORGE KEMP, 68 William Street.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

393 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 8. OWNER, Resident.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LEFT-OVER HOUSES AND FLATS, REDUCED rents; west side, a specialty. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City. mh11-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF SALOON FIXTURES, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by the late [illegible] C. Winter to Beadleston & Woerz, the furniture, chattels, and fixtures in the saloon premises No. 76 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, covered by said chattel mortgage, and which are more particularly described in the schedule thereto annexed, will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 76 Grand Street, by and under the direction of Mark Trautfield, auctioneer, on the [illegible]th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES' ATTORNEYS.

PRIVATE LIBRARY OF RARE AND STANDARD books, including choice sets in fine bindings, rare old portraits and prints, Audubon's Works, folio Beaumont and Fletcher, Drayton's Poly-Olbion; first editions of Dickens, Lever, Irving, Longfellow; books on New York; autograph of Washington, etc.; to be sold at auction to-day, Friday, April 15th, by Richard Walters's Sons, Chas. F. Walters, Auctioneer, at 103 West 33d St., at 3 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—FURNISHED cottages, for the season, from $300 to $6,000. Write for lists for Newport and Jamestown, to A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

57TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms and back room for gentlemen; private family.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITAL WANTED TO START RIBBON FACtory by a Swiss-American, having practical experience, who is fully able to superintend same; or position taken as superintendent in established factory; best of reference. Address SILK, Station U, Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By competent person; good reference. G., 650 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' city reference. 121 West 30th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 133 West 16th St., basement.

COOK.—By excellent cook; good baker; best city reference. M. C., Box 318, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Good; English; city reference. 221 East 29th St. Vervais.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c; glove fitting. Mme. Rooms, 133 West 16th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper; experienced in every requirement of first-class family; servants, marketing, catering; city and country residences; similar or other position; invaluable in new household; unquestionable references. Economy, 313 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to secure a place for her laundress whom she can recommend. Call, before 1 o'clock on Friday, at 8 East 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; city or country. 230 East 75th St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for small children; will assist with other work; excellent reference. K., 650 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a competent parlormaid; or will do chamberwork and sew; city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day or week in private family; call all week. 400 East 72d St., care Wickstrom.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like to secure a place for her waitress whom she can recommend. Call, before 1 o'clock on Friday, at 8 East 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By respectable man and wife, no children, the care of house; can bring best of reference. 434 West 29th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; two years' best personal reference from last employer; leaving on account of family going to Europe. A. Williams, 201 W. 82d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad is anxious to find situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend; $50. Butler, 38 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—Single; age, 34; good valet; thoroughly competent; best city recommendations. 238 East 37th St., care Bailey.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man in private family; sober and industrious; highest city reference. Present employer's, 34 West 11th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a man who has just got out of employment as employer gave up stable; thoroughly experienced man; stylish and smart appearance; married; no family; absolutely sober and respectful; written and personal reference. J. K., 828 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single German; 29; understands how to attend to fine horses, carriages, harness; also carpentering, painting, general repairing, house, and garden work; best of reference. L., 175 East Houston St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; 8 years' reference from last employer; city or country. J. D., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 26; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; with last employer six years; best of references. E. W., Box 260, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; single; age, 32; six years in last place; last employer can be seen; willing and obliging. Joseph, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; nine years' reference from last place; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, useful if required; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man by an Englishman; personal city reference; wages $40. F. D., Box 314, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—By an American; married; no children; 32 years old; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Secretary-housekeeper for a small private family; one able to take entire charge of house, servants, catering, and keeping accounts; only those having held similar positions in fine establishments need apply; no attention will be paid to letters which do not contain fullest particulars, stating experience and references; a very desirable position for a lady who is systematic, energetic, and refined. W. B., Box 540, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler, who understands the duties of a valet. Address, giving copy of references, age, and wages expected, T. S., Box 337, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to make advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby give notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.

HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.
New Brunswick, N. J.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.

JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.
ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-1aw6wF&My13

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 18, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the first day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson, lately doing business in the City of New York and County of New York under the firm name of James Richardson's Sons, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.

SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Assignee.
ap8-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

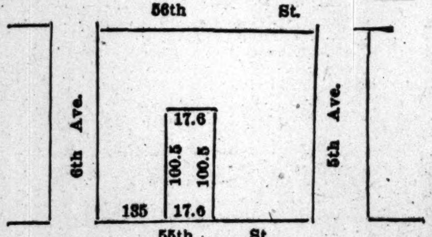
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $17,065 75-100, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap25

FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

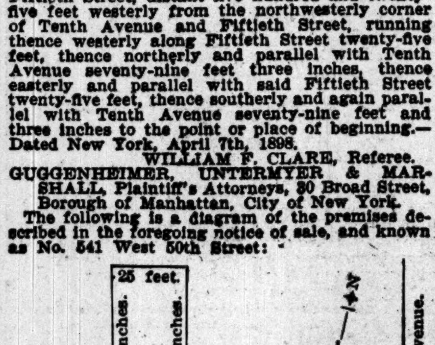
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



The approximate amount of lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $10,860.85 and interest thereon from March 24th, 1898, together with $353.80 costs and allowance, and the expenses of sale and taxes.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $803.30, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895; also a mortgage of $5,000 and interest from May 23d, 1895, and a third mortgage of $4,000 and interest from July 30, 1895.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.
ap8-2aw3wTu&F&ap29

REFEREES' NOTICES.

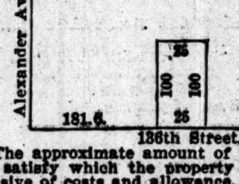
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL,
Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL,
Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

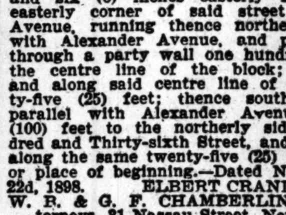
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,189.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

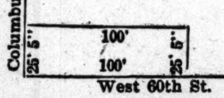
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,118, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $373.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is, taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $93.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.

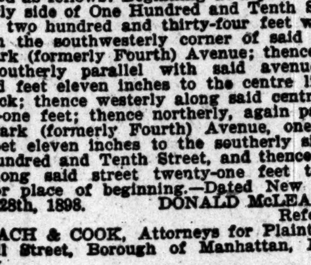
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
ap12-2aw3wTu&F&my2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

DONALD McLEAN,
Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.



No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,358.33, with interest thereon from March 23d, 1898; costs and allowance, $343; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY. Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known as described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to MAY 4TH, 1898, at same hour and place.

Dated Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, New York, April 5th, 1898.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann [illegible], Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street,
New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.

GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys for [illegible]
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Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
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Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat. Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.....................Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise..............Thurs., April 28, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller...Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda......May 7, 10 AM
Werra...Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller......May 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM	Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia...May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM

Also S. S. Russia..........................April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land OF THE Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......April 20	ST. PAUL..........May 11
ST. LOUIS......April 27	ST. LOUIS..........May 18
NEW YORK.......May 4	NEW YORK.........May 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON..April 20	BERLIN..............May 4
WESTERNLAND..April 27	NOORDLAND.....May 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:50, *10:20, 10:50, *10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., *3:25 P. M., *12:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) 3:25, (Diner,) *4:30, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *3:25, ‡12:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) [illegible] P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) [illegible] P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 7:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, [illegible] 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 161 W. 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 733 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

William Hepburn Said to Resemble the Mysterious "Colonel Webster"

HIS DAUGHTER MAKES DENIAL

She Says the Stories About Her Father Are "Devilish"—Hepburn and Philips Related—Isles Says He Can Identify the "Colonel."

The attention of District Attorney Marean was directed yesterday to William Hepburn of this borough as the mysterious "Colonel Webster," who, according to the statement of Frederick G. Isles, met Isles and Charles M. Winant, Police Commissioner Philips's secretary, at the Sinclair House on March 16 and made the offer of $25,000 to prevent the indictment of Mr. Philips and Theodore B. Willis. The description of Mr. Hepburn is said to correspond very closely with that given by Isles of the mysterious "Colonel Webster," even to the diamond pin in the shirt front.

William Hepburn is put down in the City Directory as a broker, with no office address. He formerly was a resident of the Fifteenth Ward, but for some time has lived at 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street in a rather handsome brownstone-front house, which he is said to own. In former years he was a frequent caller at Police Headquarters, where his visits were to the higher officials there. He was often an object of the curious attention of newspaper men, who were never able to discover the object of his frequent visits. Since the new régime at headquarters Hepburn's visits there have been resumed. Commissioner Philips is a close relative of his, the two men being said to be cousins, and when Hepburn did not find the Commissioner he was received by Winant.

There were many inquiries yesterday for Hepburn at the house in West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, some of which were answered by an elderly woman, some by a young woman, and others by the two together. All inquirers were met with the statement that Mr. Hepburn was not at home. The young woman, who was greatly excited and indignant at a published statement of the probable identity of Mr. Hepburn, whom she spoke of as her father, with "Colonel Webster," said:

Philips and Hepburn Related.

"My father never did a dishonorable act in his life, and these stories about him are perfectly devilish. He never saw that man Isles, and the very idea of his being 'Col. Webster'! When this trouble came, Mr. Philips, who is a relative of my father's, came to him and asked for his help, saying he had no one else to help him. My father, in the goodness of his heart, did promise to do what he could for him. And that is how he came to get his name mixed up in this matter.

"My father is over sixty years of age, and the strain of this trouble was breaking him down. So by the advice of his physician we have sent him away for quiet and rest. He is not here."

No one was found in the neighborhood yesterday who could tell what Mr. Hepburn's occupation is, or where he has carried on his alleged brokerage business.

District Attorney Marean said last night: "It is probable from what we know of Mr. Hepburn's physical characteristics that he is the 'Col. Webster' indicated by Isles. At any event, we shall know positively within twenty-four hours, when Isles will have seen him, and he has told us that he could recognize 'Webster.' Hepburn is a cousin of Police Commissioner Philips, and was frequently at his house before and after his appointment as Police Commissioner. If Hepburn is 'Webster,' he is not the man who was with Ohlsen two days before his death. Ohlsen was not murdered.

"It will be unnecessary to issue a subpoena for Hepburn—indeed it might defeat the ends of justice if this were done. Our officers know where Hepburn is, and it will be useless for him to try to get away, if, indeed, he ever had such intention. Any effort on his part to get beyond the sight or jurisdiction of the officers would be unfavorably regarded."

Mr. Marean also expressed the opinion that there was no one in higher political circles than Isles and Hepburn connected with the conspiracy.

The Ohlsen Investigation.

Isles came into the District Attorney's office yesterday, on the supposition that he might be wanted. He said that he had not been sent for, and that he would aid the office in every way possible to find the "Colonel" to whom he had been introduced. He knew nothing of "Col. Webster's" identity with Hepburn, but said he could at once identify the man if he should see him. He was equally sure that the "Colonel" was not a Brooklyn politician.

The police are inquiring into the mystery surrounding the death of Grand Juror Ohlsen, but they all express the opinion that he committed suicide, and the investigation, it is said, is being made as much to silence public clamor as from any hope that it will turn out to have been a murder.

Capt. James Reynolds, who has charge of the case, denied yesterday that he had ever said to any one that the Ohlsen case looked like murder. On the contrary, he said he was convinced that it was a suicide. "Ohlsen was known to have been suffering from despondency, and was in financial trouble, his medicine business being in the hands of a receiver," he said. "I know that some man promised to let him have a certain sum of money to help him out of his difficulties, and that he did not come up as he promised. That was a keen disappointment to Ohlsen. When we are through with our investigation, I think it will be found that this mysterious person about whom there is so much talk, who was seen so frequently with the Grand Juror, will turn out to be the man who promised to let him have the money."

Assistant District Attorney Clark also denied yesterday that he had used the expressions attributed to him that Ohlsen was murdered.

There is a great deal of reticence displayed by all the persons concerned in the case, and there is no doubt that some of them have been told that they have talked too much. Isles referred his questioners to the District Attorney for all kinds of information. He said, however, that he had not been promised immunity by that official for the part he had played, but that he nevertheless hoped to get free.

MEETINGS FOR MERCHANTS.

Topics to be Discussed Before Their Association.

The second of the present series of merchants' meetings under the auspices of the Merchants' Association will be held to-day at noon at the association rooms, and will be addressed by F. J. Firth, President of the Erie and Western Transportation Company, Philadelphia. His topic will be, "Some Aspects of Pooling," his position being in favor of pooling.

The third meeting of the series will be held at the association rooms at noon, Tuesday, April 19, when Charles R. Buckland of the editorial staff of The New York Commercial will speak on the subject, "Opportunities for American Merchants and Manufacturers in Venezuela."

The Merchants' Association is also arranging for a series of meeting to be held, probably, during the first week of June. The topic for discussion will be railroad pooling, whether it is sound public policy, sound business policy, and sound legal policy. Among those who have been asked to take the affirmative side of the question are George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of Joint Traffic Association, this city; Prof. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale College, Aldace F. Walker, formerly Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and now President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company. Among those asked to take the negative side are James F. Hudson, editor of The Pittsburg Dispatch; Henry D. Lloyd, Senator Allen of Nebraska, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, Senator Tillman, and William J. Bryan.

Nineteenth Century Club Meets.

The Nineteenth Century Club held its last meeting of the season last night at Sherry's, and listened to a discussion on "The Relation of Free Public Libraries to the Community" by Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Dr. Billings of the Astor Library, this city.

KNIT GOODS MEN MEET.

Twenty-four Mills Sign an Agreement of Organization to Control Manufacture of Underwear.

Representatives of forty knit goods mills met yesterday at the Gilsey House to organize a combine for the purpose of controlling and directing the output in that class of manufacture. Ex-Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, who is a commission merchant at 70 Franklin Street, presided, and Frederick Green of the Green Knitting Company of Amsterdam, N. Y., acted as Secretary. It was decided to incorporate the organization under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Twenty-four of the firms represented signed the agreement on the spot, and the others asked for a few days' time in which to consult their partners or associates. It is expected, however, that all of those who took part in yesterday's conference will sign within a week.

In explaining the objects of the combine, Mr. Faure said:

"The trust system is in the air, and for some time it has been recognized that a combination of interests by manufacturers of the same class of goods is conducive to greater success and better business. Our organization is the outcome of a very recent movement. In fact, it was just about three weeks ago that the idea was conceived of forming it. William H. Rowe, the President of the Wayside Knitting Mills in Troy, was the promoter and originator of the scheme. Our aim is to control and direct the output as far as possible and cheapen the production by the concentrating of styles to the mills best adapted for their manufacture, and by having one central selling office in New York. The expenses of selling the goods will thus be greatly lessened. Besides, it is quite probable that we shall have one central wool buyer, one cotton buyer, and one trimming buyer. One can readily see the advantage of this. The purchases will be made in much larger quantities than they are now, and consequently the prices will be cheaper. Then we also intend to have our own box and case factories in some point where several large mills are located, such as Amsterdam or Cohoes. This will also save a great deal of expense. We shall manufacture underwear only in the knit goods line, and will not go into hosiery."

Among the mills, the representatives of which signed the agreement of organization, were the Wayside Knitting Mills and the Eagle Knitting Mills of Troy, Red Star Knitting Mills, Green Knitting Company, Atlas Knitting Mills, and the Hegeman Mills of Amsterdam; the Summit Knitting Company of Philmont, N. Y.; Newlin & Dennison and H. Newland & Co. of Stillwater; Fallkill Knitting Company of Poughkeepsie, Dun, Smith & Co. of Fort Plain, and Halcyon Knitting Mills of Cohoes.

There are in the United States about 246 knitting mills, 100 of these being in the district from this city to Oswego, and the managers of the present organization will make every effort to enroll as many of these as possible in the combine.

Papers of incorporation will be drawn up in a short time, and officers will then be elected. The headquarters of the concern will be in this city.

WOMAN KILLED IN BROADWAY.

She Was Thrown from a Cable Car at Seventeenth Street.

Mrs. F. F. Chase of Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y., was killed yesterday afternoon by being thrown from the platform of a Broadway cable car. She was going down town with her sister, Mrs. S. A. Rudd, of 64 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and when the car reached Seventeenth Street Mrs. Chase walked to the rear platform to get off. The sudden curve which the car made here threw her off, and she landed on the cobblestones on her head. When picked up she was unconscious.

An ambulance took her to the New York Hospital, but she died on the way. The gripman was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

CHEWING GUM GIRLS STRIKE.

Introduction of a Patriotic Brand Brings a Cut in Wages.

There was a strike yesterday among the three hundred girls employed to pack chewing gum in the Adams factory in Brooklyn. It appears that the girls had been earning from $9 to $10 a week until a short time ago, when the Adams Company arranged to put on the market a cheaper brand of gum, intended to sustain our sailors and soldiers in the coming contest with Spain, and which they christened the "United States Brawn and Muscle" brand.

In spite of the laudable object for which the new brand was introduced, the patriotism of the girls did not rise paramount to a concurrent cut in pay which came with the cheaper gum. So they struck. At the works it was said that they would all be replaced by more patriotic girls, and that the chewing gum industry will suffer no serious setback.

LAKE SHORE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

W. H. Newman of the Great Northern Succeeds Mr. Callaway.

W. H. Newman, Second Vice President of the Great Northern Railway Company, was yesterday chosen President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, to succeed S. R. Callaway, now President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company. Mr. Newman, who has been a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, started for the West last night. He said he had no plans except to conduct the business of the Lake Shore road to the satisfaction of all interests.

President Newman is a Virginian and was born in 1847. He entered railroad service when he was twenty-two years old as station agent at Shreveport, La., for the Texas and Pacific Railway. In his career he has been identified with the Southwestern System lines in Texas and Louisiana, the Missouri Pacific System, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, of which he was Third Vice President.

A DARING THIEF'S ESCAPE.

Robbed Firm's Cashier of $1,000 and Got Away Unpursued.

On Wednesday evening at 6:30, while Mrs. Yeury, the cashier for Higgins & Seiter, china and glass dealers at 50 and 52 West Twenty-second Street, was walking through the narrow passage from the cashier's office to where the safe stood, with a tin box containing $500 in money and as much more in checks, she was confronted by a burly man wearing a mask, who told her to give up the box.

Mrs. Yeury thought it was one of the employes playing a joke on her, but she soon found out her error, for with a curse he tore the box from her, and threw her into a corner where she fainted. He then ran up stairs and, going to a rear window on the second floor, climbed along a high fence and reached the rear of No. 48, where his progress was impeded by a wire net. He cut the meshes of the net, which extended from the fence to the building, and crawling into a vacant lot escaped to Twenty-first Street, and was off before anybody was aware that a robbery had occurred.

Mrs. Yeury lay unconscious for several minutes, and it was not until 7 o'clock that she was discovered. She said she screamed but no one heard her. She was quite unable to give a clear description of the thief. The box containing the checks, but with the money missing, was found later at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Brooklyn Presbytery Property Sold.

Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court yesterday granted permission to the Trustees of the Brooklyn Presbytery to sell the property at 73 First Place. The property was given to the Presbytery by the late Elliott F. Shepard, to be used as a home for aged persons. It was found, however, that the building was not adapted for that purpose, and the Trustees had no money to make the necessary alterations and repairs. They tried to rent the property, but failed, and it remained unused for five years and is now badly out of repair. William H. Flaherty is to buy it for $7,600, and it is understood that he will convert it into flats. His offer was the highest made.

Naval Cadetship Examination.

Congressman Thomas J. Bradley is entitled to make an appointment to a cadetship at Annapolis, and a competitive examination for it will be held at 9 A. M., April 23, in Grammar School No. 34, at Broome and Sheriff Streets. The examination is open only to boys living in Mr. Bradley's Congressional district, which is bounded by Catharine Street, the Bowery, Stanton Street, and the East River. The examination will be conducted by Dr. James Lee, City Superintendent of Schools, Cecil A. Kidd, Principal of Grammar School No. 34; William J. O'Shea, Principal of Grammar School No. 75; Dr. J. K. Hogan, and Dr. L. J. Ladinski.

WEDDINGS OF EASTERTIDE

Miss Candace Ellen Quinby Is Married to Hugh Nesbitt Camp.

REV. DR. GREER OFFICIATES

The Ceremony at St. Bartholomew's Is Followed by a Reception at the Waldorf-Astoria—Miss Browning Becomes Mrs. Biggs—Other Marriages.

St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, was packed with a fashionable throng at 4 P. M. yesterday, when Miss Candace Ellen Quinby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewer Quinby, of Lakeport, N. H., was married to Hugh Nesbitt Camp of "Fairlawn," Morris Heights. The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Green, officiated. Richard Henry Warren was at the organ.

The chancel and altar were decorated with palms, daisies, ferns, chrysanthemums and other flowers. The bridesmaids issued from the vestry and passed down the centre aisle to the rear of the church, while the "Aïda" march was played. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" followed, as the bridal procession proper started, the ushers, Frederick E. Camp, the bridegroom's brother; Henry E. Quinby, the bride's brother; George H. Moore, Charles H. Seymour, Walter T. Owen, and Mr. Kirkland, walking first.

The bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor B. Campbell of Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Sarah Whitney and Miss Sallie Clark of New Haven, Miss Elizabeth Sage of Albany, Miss Harmony Twitchell of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Edith Howe of Philadelphia, who came next, and the maid of honor, Miss Julia Fay Bradley of this city, who followed them, were all in yellow silk, wore yellow hats with white plumes, and carried white lilies. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away, and wore white satin and point lace and a tulle veil, fastened by a diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift. She carried lilies of the valley.

The betrothal service took place at the chancel steps, where the bride met the bridegroom, attended by Frederic Potts Moore as best man, and the marriage service took place at the altar, soft music being played throughout. The bridal procession left the church to Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

A reception and dance followed, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, which was elaborately decorated. Music was furnished by a string orchestra. Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, the bridegroom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, and Dr. Charles J. Nott were among the guests.

Mr. Camp is a member of the Union League and Military Clubs.

Ewing—Dunlap.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—Hampton Denman Ewing, member of the well-known New York law firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, and son of the late Gen. Thomas Ewing of Yonkers, was married here to-night to Miss Maria Louise Dunlap, one of the most beautiful of the society women of Richmond, and daughter of the late James N. Dunlap, who, next to John Daniel, was the most gifted orator in Virginia. The wedding took place at St. Paul's Church, and was a brilliant social function. The bride entered with her uncle, R. A. Lancaster, by whom she was given away. The best man was P. Tecumseh Sherman.

The bride wore white silk, while the bridesmaids, Misses Anne Dent Dunlap, Bessie Dunlap, Mattie Purcell Calvin Bragg, Mary Rogers, Ellie Carmichael, Susie Nolting, Marie Williams, all of Richmond; Loulie Sharp of Norfolk, and Mary Ewing of Lancaster, Penn., wore bird's-egg blue organdie. The ushers were Messrs. William Cox Ewing, Yonkers; Benjamin Duryea Woodward, and Lawson Sanford, New York; Anson Baldwin, Yonkers; Hampton T. Ewing, Washington; the Rev. Herbert Shipman, West Point; Dr. S. E. Gettig, Yonkers; Robert A. Lancaster, Jr., Granville; Valentine and Overton Howard, Richmond.

After the reception the couple left town for a Northern tour.

McCoon—Martin.

An attractive house wedding yesterday was that of Miss Alice Maude Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Martin, and James Henry McCoon of this city, which took place at noon, at the home of the bride's parents, 571 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford officiated. A string orchestra furnished music.

The ceremony was performed in the recess of a bay window, adorned with palms and white flowers so as to form an arbor. A. Warendorff arranged the decorations. The bride was gowned in ivory satin, with flounces trimmed with natural orange blossoms; she wore a point lace veil, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. Her only attendant was her little nephew, Mulford Martin, Jr., who was dressed as a sailor boy, and held the bride's train. Edward Somerondyke, the bridegroom's cousin, was best man, and Mulford Martin, brother of the bride, and Mr. Le Boutillier were ushers. Mr. McCoon is a great grandson of Col. Michael Smith, the last Revolutionary officer to be buried in this city with military honors. Mr. and Mrs. McCoon will sail for Europe to-morrow on the Etruria. They will return in November and make their home with Mrs. Cornelius McCoon, at 144 West Seventy-second Street.

Randolph—Balbach.

NEWARK, April 14.—Edward Randolph and Miss Julia A. M. Balbach were married in Trinity Episcopal Church late this afternoon by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of Newark, assisted by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, pastor of Trinity, and the Rev. Levi Johnson of Barnardsville. Miss Amy Randolph, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Nichols, Miss Elizabeth Nichols, Miss Elsie Wright, Miss Laura Plum, Miss Helen Wheeler, and Miss Gertrude Dodd. Wassel Randolph, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Frederick Borcgerling, Frederick Keasbey of Newark, William Dix of Orange, C. Carroll Goldsborough of New York, and William L. Haskins and Archibald Watson of Memphis. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. After a two weeks' trip Mr. and Mrs. Randolph will take up their residence in Newark. The couple first met two years ago at a wedding in New York, at which Miss Balbach was the maid of honor and Mr. Randolph best man.

Willins—Harris.

The wedding of Miss Louisa Harris, daughter of Capt. Ira Harris, formerly of the United States Navy, and Thomas Nelson Willins of Memphis took place at noon yesterday, in the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, 306 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Dixon of Trenton. The bride wore white brocade and a point lace veil and carried lilies of the valley. Her cousin, Miss Emma Witt Harris, was maid of honor. Miss Hazen Symington and William H. Harris Symington, the bride's little cousins, held the aisle ribbons. Frederick Willins was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Ira Harris, Jr., the bride's brother, and Huston Dixon, her cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Willins went to New Orleans on their wedding trip.

Biggs—Browning.

Miss Florence Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Browning, was married to Dr. George P. Biggs at 4 P. M. yesterday, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Owing to the Rev. Dr. John Hall's ill-health, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, officiated. About 1,200 people were present. The maid of honor was Miss Hermione Biggs, the bridegroom's sister. The bridesmaids were Miss Edna Storm, Miss Flora Jenkins, Miss Dellie Norris, Miss Jessie Weir, and Miss Gussie Hillyer. Dr. Herman M. Biggs attended his cousin as best man, and Edward Browning, Augustus Prentice, Nathaniel Campbell, Charles Faulkner, Giles Whiting, and William Biggs, the bridegroom's brother, were ushers. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 18 West Fifty-first Street, followed the ceremony.

IMPROVED SYSTEM
"STUTTGARTER"
SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
Manufactured by
LOEB BROS., Stuttgart, Germany.

Note Lion in centre.

The healthful, agreeable Underwear for Spring and Summer. Light in weight, soft in texture; feels like velvet to the skin. Of hygienic wool, keeping the body at comfort point without risk of sudden chill or cold from exposure.

A complete line of these goods always on hand. Descriptive Catalogue containing prices and samples of material can be had on application.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON,
6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

Barrett—Thurber.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Kent Thurber, 126 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, last evening, their granddaughter, Miss Mabel Alston Thurber, was married to Thomas Aspinall Barrett of Brooklyn. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Barrett, a sister of the bridegroom, as the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith Clarence Barrett and Miss Hazel Thurber, a sister of the bride. The bridegroom's brother, Herbert M. Barrett, was the best man, and the ushers were Charles S. Parkes and George Pearson of Roseville, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a gown of ivory satin covered with ruchings of white chiffon, and wore a tulle veil caught with a large diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Fabre—Stadlmair.

In St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening Miss Lucile M. Stadlmair, daughter of the late Henry L. Stadlmair, was married to Clarence Elardo Fabre by the Rev. Dr. C. Homer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel. Miss Lillian Wells, a cousin of the bride, served as the maid of honor. Miss Lillian Jones of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Harriet Stevens were the bridesmaids. The bride's niece, Miss Edith Evans, was flower girl. John J. Fabre was best man, and the ushers were Col. H. Sherrard, Dr. A. Dunbar, E. C. Andrews, W. S. Haskell, John A. Dunbar, and E. A. Collier. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

Gitterman—Sterne.

The marriage of Miss Alice Stern, daughter of Simon Sterne, of this city, to John M. Gitterman, a member of the New York bar, took place yesterday at noon at the residence of Mrs. Bertha Beuthner, 62 East Sixty-fifth Street, an aunt of the bride. Justice Charles H. Truax of the Supreme Court performed the ceremony. Only relatives were present. Mr. Gitterman is a graduate of Harvard and of the Columbia Law School. Miss Sterne is a graduate of Smith College, and has the degree of A. M., having attended a course at Barnard. Mr. and Mrs. Gitterman have left the city for a two weeks' trip.

Love—Simmons.

Florence Genevieve Simmons, daughter of Dr. Daniel Simmons, a war veteran, of 97 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, was married last evening in the First Reformed Church to Dr. William Lathrop Love, the son of the Rev. John Love of Philadelphia, who performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Jane E. King. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Genevieve Prentiss, Mabel Lillian Love, Julia A. Romaine, and Florence Maud Romaine. The best man was Dr. J. Ivimey Dowling, and the ushers were Robert R. Love, George D. Love, G. Dewitt Darling, John W. Reynolds, Dr. Robert R. Walmsley, and George Lazarus.

Manning—Morris.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 14.—A pretty home wedding was celebrated at Stelton this afternoon in the marriage of Miss Nettie C. Morris to John R. Manning at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Cubberly of New Market, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Palmer of Bound Brook. Miss Jennie Morris, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. The best man was Frank R. Kellog of Plainfield. The ushers were Louis Walker of Stelton and Peter Clark of Bound Brook.

Ladue—Knight.

Miss Evelyn Knight, daughter of Major John G. D. Knight, commandant at Willets Point, and Lieut. William B. Ladue of the Engineer Corps were married yesterday at the post, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackey Smith officiating. Every one present was of the army. Lieut. Ladue is at present stationed at Cincinnati, where he was sent after completing a three years' course in engineering at Willets Point. He graduated from West Point in 1894. Lieutenant and Mrs. Ladue left last night for Newport.

McLaughlin—La Bahn.

Miss Anna C. La Bahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John La Bahn of Governors Island, was married to Alonzo G. McLaughlin, a young lawyer of this city, last evening at the chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, Governors Island. The ceremony was performed by Father Henry, the pastor, assisted by Father Broslan. Miss Josephine La Bahn, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid. Leon Stern was best man. A reception at the residence followed.

Harris—Bagot.

Miss Alice J. Bagot, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Bagot of 544 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was married, at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, to Thomas Richards Harris at the home of the bride's mother. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walpole Warren. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Bagot, sister of the bride, and the best man was Robert Holmes. In the evening the newly married couple went to Washington.

Aitken—Cornell.

MOUNT VERNON, April 14.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Hunt, at 538 South Sixth Avenue, this evening, Mrs. Hunt's sister, Miss May Cornell of Brooklyn, was married to Mortimer L. Aitken of Mount Vernon by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor. The brother and sister of the bridegroom, Benjamin and Clara Aitken, attended them.

Henrici—Roehr.

Miss Welcome Eliza Roehr, daughter of Col. Roehr, the editor of The Brooklyner Freie Presse, was married last night at the home of her parents, 608 Willoughby Avenue, by Judge Aspinall, to Edward Henrici of Brooklyn. The best man was John Henrici. The bride was attended by Miss Annie Roehr and Miss Lizzie Schulz.

Appointments in Hoboken.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken has made the following appointments, all of which were confirmed by the Common Council on Wednesday night: Tax Commissioner, Joseph J. Guisto, five years; Police Commissioner, William Uts, four years; Health Commissioner, Dr. Samuel A. Helfer, four years. All are Democrats, except Guisto, and all are reappointments. The Council also instructed City Clerk McDermott to advertise the sale of $150,000 worth of bonds to pay the cost of asphalting streets.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Price of Boys' Clothing.

We manufacture Boys' Clothing in large quantities, using every known economy that does not lessen its value.

We ask but one moderate profit, and give a guarantee of satisfactory wear.

If, therefore, lower prices are quoted elsewhere, you can rest assured that in some way—not always apparent when the goods are new—the difference comes out of the quality and is sure to show later on.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

STOUT BOYS need not go to the expense of having their clothes made to order—we can fit them correctly from our stock.

60-62 West 23d St.

CARS ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Commissioner Shea and Trolley Road Officials Have a Conference.

EFFORT TO PROTECT THE CITY

The Companies Will Make a Statement of Their Expenses Under the Present System at a Meeting Next Week.

A conference regarding tolls on the Brooklyn Bridge was held yesterday between Commissioner of Bridges Shea and the representatives of the different railroad companies now using the structure under their contracts with the old Board of Trustees. There were present besides Mr. Shea, President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights system, President Johnson of the Nassau, and President Heins of the Brooklyn City and Newtown and of the Coney Island and Brooklyn lines. Nothing definite was done and another meeting will be held as soon as the companies have prepared a statement as to the cost of operating their bridge extensions and of the number of passengers each car averages per trip.

According to the statement made a few days ago by Commissioner Shea, the receipts from the bridge are running so far behind expenses of maintenance, &c., that unless relief is found special taxation will be necessary to meet the yearly interest on the bridge bonds. It is probable that before the city is permitted to take any such action a taxpayers' action will be brought to compel Commissioner Shea to make the trolley cars pay the deficiency or to restore the old state of affairs.

Mr. Shea said yesterday that it was out of the question to consider the possibility of expelling the trolleys from the bridge because that method of rapid transit had proved so great a convenience that the people of Brooklyn would not submit to be without it. He said he was sure the railroad people could be induced to make terms more favorable to the city than those approved by the old Bridge Trustees.

Under the charter the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly have authority to fix the rates of fare on the bridge, and it is claimed that the courts will sustain any ordinance they adopt, even if it be in violation of the contracts made between the railroad companies and the former Bridge Trustees. Section 416, in defining the duties of the Municipal Assembly, &c., says:

> It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Improvements to prepare and to recommend to the Municipal Assembly all ordinances and resolutions regulating the following matters. * * *
>
> The rates of fare on the railroad of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and upon the roadways thereof, and upon any other bridge or bridges and the roadways thereof, where a fare is or may be authorized by law and for the safety of travel upon any and all the bridges within the territory of the city and not included within any of the public parks thereof.

Section 598 says:

> The New York and Brooklyn Bridge is hereby declared to be a public highway for the purpose of rendering travel between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn certain and safe at all times, subject to such tolls and prudential and police regulations as the Municipal Assembly shall adopt and prescribe; provided, however, that the passageway of the bridge now set apart for foot passengers shall remain free and open to all pedestrians coming or going at all times.

One of the arguments presented by the railroad men at yesterday's meeting was that the saving of any extra fare for crossing the bridge was so great a gain to the community at large that it more than justified the loss to the city. The cars now pay 5 cents per car per round trip, and the railroad men say that the increased force of men necessary to guard the dangerous loops and other added expenses make the cost to them of every car crossing the bridge about 19 cents for the trip independent of the toll. They will submit the exact figures at the next meeting, which will be held Tuesday or Wednesday.

CITY CONTRACTORS THREATEN.

Work to be Stopped If the Controller Does Not Give Them Satisfaction.

At a meeting of contractors having work for the city on hand, held Wednesday night at the home of Contractor Hopper at 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a committee of two, C. W. Collins and Frederick Tiedemann, reported that Controller Coler had declared that the money due the contractors since June, 1897, would be forthcoming in a few days. This did not satisfy the majority of the contractors, and they declared that Controller Coler must put this in writing. He will be visited this morning by a body of contractors who will talk with him about the payment for their work.

The contractors say that if his action is not satisfactory work will be shut down in forty-eight hours. Should this take place, says Chief Engineer Rogge of the Bronx, it will throw 5,000 men out of work. It is said that eighty-eight contracts are out in the Department of Highways and that work on all of them may be stopped.

Brooklyn Repaving Bill Vetoed.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday that he had vetoed the bill to amend the charter in the matter of the assessment in Brooklyn for repaving the streets. Under the charter the taxpayers of Brooklyn are forced to pay a portion of the cost of such work, while in the other boroughs of the city the cost is borne by the whole city. President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn drafted the bill, and obtained for it the indorsement of the Board of Public Improvements. The Mayor said he vetoed the bill because it was unnecessary, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had the power to determine how assessments for street repavement should be levied.

Boy Held for Manslaughter.

Edward Baumann, seventeen years old, the wheelman who ran down James Desmond in Jersey City on March 24, inflicting injuries from which Desmond died on March 27, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Nevin, although he had previously been exculpated by a Coroner's jury. The testimony taken before Justice Nevin showed that Baumann was scorching at the time of the accident, and Baumann was held on a charge of manslaughter.

Some men when they change from tailor-made to ready-made, expect, at $15, the same suit for which they before paid $55.

There are $15 suits here, good looking, good wearing, good through and through, but not equal to the $55 kind; they would cost $25, perhaps.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Furnishings.

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CONTOIT WILL CASE SETTLED.

The Withdrawal of Objections to Probate Gives $2,000,000 to Charity.

The estate of Charles H. Contoit, who died some months ago leaving all his property, with few exceptions, to charity, will finally go to the institutions mentioned in his will, the two contests brought by distant relatives having been withdrawn before Surrogate Arnold yesterday and the will admitted to probate.

By the terms of the will Laura I. Hackett, a relative by marriage and the widow of Recorder Hackett, received the house 728 Fifth Avenue and $350,000, but as Mrs. Hackett died before the testator, the house went to her daughter, while the money reverted to the residuary estate. This, when a few bequests to servants are deducted, will amount to $2,000,000, which will be divided share and share alike between the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York Bible and Common Prayer Society, Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen in the Port of New York, St. Barnabas's Home, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Sheltering Arms, Home for Incurables, House of Mercy, St. Mary's Hospital for Children, Midnight Mission, Mission for Deaf-Mutes, New York Free Circulating Library, New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, House of Rest for Consumptives at Tremont, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, and the New York Society Library.

THE SEDELMEYER PICTURE SALE

Sixty-seven pictures by early English and modern European artists from the Sedelmeyer galleries, in Paris, were sold by auction at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening for a total of $80,735. Of the canvases sold, forty-two were by Eugene Jettel, the Austrian landscape artist, who has been compared to Cazin and Mauve, but whose works, although having much merit, are not yet sufficiently known in America to make them sought after. They brought prices ranging from $110 to $300, and one, "A Road in Holland," sold for $1,000. This made the prices which the remaining canvases secured the more notable, considering the present depressed condition of the picture trade due to the war agitation. Eugène Fischoff, Mr. Sedelmeyer's partner and manager of the sale, expressed himself at its conclusion as being well satisfied with the result.

The gallery where the sale took place was well filled when Auctioneer Somerville called the first number at 8 P. M. All the leading dealers and collectors were present at this the last important art sale of the season, and there were many prominent men and women in attendance. The highest figure of the sale, $8,100, was paid by Charles Blakeslee for Romney's charming and effective portrait of Miss Eleanor Gordon. G. Miller paid $4,400 for the Turner, an early example, "Lake Thun—Switzerland," and Edward Brandus secured Gainsborough's half-length portrait of Miss Le Nain for $7,500, and the Sir Joshua Reynolds "Portrait of Mrs. Barnard," remarkably well preserved, rich in tone and mellow in color, for $5,500. John D. Crimmins paid $1,200 for Sir Martin Shee's "Portrait of Mrs. Norton," and $1,500 for Brozik's admirable genre, "Punch and Judy at Home."

The four small examples of Fortuny, including three studies and an aquarelle, sold well. George F. Brownell paid $125 for "Study of a Field," Mr. Blumenstiel $140 for the sketch "Interior of a Courtyard," and Edward Wasserman $610 for the studies made for the painting "Choosing a Model." Meissonier's "White Horse" went to R. C. Ogden for $750, and Corot's "Lake Nemi" to Knoedler & Co. for $4,100, while Edward Brandus bought Munkacsy's splendid genre, "Flirtation," for $5,500, and Charlemont's "Van de Velde in His Studio" for $7,600.

Among the buyers of the Jettels were Judge Truax, George T. Brownell, and James Scripps of Detroit. The sale was conceded by the dealers present to have been unusually successful.

EXCITEMENT AT A FIRE.

Mother and Child Painfully Burned and Others Narrowly Escape.

A fire that imperiled several lives broke out early yesterday morning in the double tenement at 188 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, although only $200 worth of damage was done.

Several families live in the tenement. The fire was discovered by Miss Hotkiss, who with her parents lives in the second floor. On going into the hallway she noticed great volumes of smoke coming from the basement, and remembering that a tailor by the name of Schwartz with his wife and seven children lived on the floor above, she screamed to arouse them, and then awoke her parents and took them into the street.

In the meantime the fire had reached the first floor, and when the Schwartzes were ready to go out escape by the stairway had been cut off. Schwartz led his children to the roof, but Mrs. Schwartz, who led the youngest child, became excited and tried to leave by the stairs. She and her child were fearfully burned in getting out. Policemen Schelf and Schlussner, who had dashed in through the flames, helped the family to the roof. Schelf returned and found a Mrs. Fisher and her children. He took one of them and started again for the roof with Mrs. Fisher and another child behind him, and with much difficulty managed to get them all to the roof with the aid of a fireman.

Mrs. Schwartz and her injured child were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Academy of Sciences Exercises.

The closing exercises of the fifth annual exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences were held last night in the building of the Museum of Natural History. There were fifteen hundred persons present. Richard E. Dodge, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a brief address in which he told of the work of the past year. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Museum, delivered an address of welcome, before he introduced Prof. Henry F. Osborn, President of the Academy, who talked of the steady progress of science in all its branches. Prof. A. E. Tripler, of Columbia University, gave some interesting exhibitions with liquid air.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Oratorio Society
WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
Third Concert.... THIS AFTERNOON AT 2
ST. CHRISTOPHER, Horatio Parker
(New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
ELIJAH .... Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Bushnell, Theodore Van Yorx, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2.

ONLY EIGHT DAYS AND NIGHTS MORE
Don't Miss the Chance While You Have It.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TWICE DAILY.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
All Earth's Greatest Warriors Participate.
Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $8 and $12.

Daly's
TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15
La POUPEE,
A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordinneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis, and Virginia Earl in the cast. Mat. To-morrow, 2.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. ENTIRE HOUSE,
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
BILLEE TAYLOR
I PAGLIACCI IN ENGLISH.
25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c.
APRIL 25th—CARMEN (IN ENGLISH.)

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
THE MARVELOUS AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
Splendid War Views. Gen. Lee, Maine Wreck, President McKinley, &c. Great Enthusiasm!
FRED HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER.
Mme. Rombello, Jones, Grant and Jones. 30 others.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.......... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch.
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Caron & Herbert, Binns & Binns, Willis P. Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Lewis & Ernest, Lotta Gladstone, Letta & Minni. Many others.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. Eve'gs 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE OLD COAT.
Next week—MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TWO FAREWELL RECITALS.
April 16, April 23, at 2:30.
Josef Hofmann.
Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

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THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
The BOSTONIANS
In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
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73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION .... 25c.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

OLYMPIA. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
MRS. FISKE
in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. Mat. T'm'r'w!
IN GAY N.Y. N'xt w'k last w'k!
IN PREPARATION: "THE LADY SLAVEY."

Broadway Theatre. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST THREE Performances of the HIGHWAYMAN
Next week—Russell-Fox-De Angelis Opera Co.

HARLEM Opera House
E. H. SOTHERN. To-night, and Sat., (Mat. and Eve.)
LORD CHUMLEY.
Next week—ADA REHAN in repertoire.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Every evening, Saturday Matinée. The Conquerors
Next Wed. Mat. "Under the Red Robe."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Mat. To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, Sat. Mat. & Eve. Last times.
The Great Comic Opera Success,
"THE LITTLE LAMBS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
To-night—"What Happened to Jones."
NEXT WEEK—"GETTYSBURG."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

COLUMBUS ELITA PROCTOR OTIS. OLIVER TWIST.
Next Week—Never Again.

Baseball—Opening Championship Season. Boston vs. New York, Polo Grounds, to-day, also To-morrow and Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50c.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS ARRIVE.

They Reach Here on the Steamship Silvia from Puerto Rico.

The steamship Silvia, which arrived here yesterday from San Juan, Puerto Rico, brought sixteen shipwrecked seamen. Eleven of these were the crew of the Norwegian bark Sif, which was lost at sea March 31, while on a voyage from Apalachicola for Dover, with lumber. The bark encountered terrific gales and began to leak, and in spite of the efforts of her crew soon filled. The Spanish steamer Bonita hove in sight as the Sif was going down, and rescued the crew. The Sif was built in Norway in 1873, and was 483 tons register.

The other shipwrecked seamen on the Silvia, five in number, were the mate and four men of the British schooner Latona, which stranded at Arecibo, March 30, and became a total loss.